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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. V. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 2, 1868. NO. 145.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY BY THE PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY.

OFFICE, 75 FIFTH STREET. (OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.)

C. D. BRIGHAM, ... *Editor.*

R. D. THOMPSON, - *Business Manager.*

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Mail Subscribers, (per year).....$10 00.

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LOCAL NOTICES.

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At lower prices than can be had in the city, at Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street.

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Of every quality, at Joseph Horne & Co.'s, Nos. 77 and 79 Market street.

Havana Tobacco,

Yara, New York State, Connecticut, Leaf Tobacco, Branch of Julian Allen, 172 Water street, New York. Daniel F. Dinan, 75 Water street, Pittsburgh.

Hosiery and Gloves,

Some lots closing out, slightly soiled, at Barker's.

The Singer Sewing Machine.

The superior merits of the "Singer" Machines over all others, for either *family use or manufacturing purposes*, are so well established and generally admitted, that an enumeration of their relative excellencies is no longer necessary. Its attachments for *Hemming, Braiding, Cording, Tucking, Quilting Felling, Trimming, Binding &c., are novel and practical*, and have been invented and adjusted *expressly for this Machine*. Straw & Morton, Agents, corner St. Clair and Penn streets. MWS

The Bismarck Collar.

Now so pre-eminently popular and in great demand, can always be had at Joseph Horne & Co.'s, Nos. 77 and 79 Market street.

Fine Grates,

Summer Fronts and Fenders, for sale at very low rates by Bissell & Co., No. 25 Liberty street. SMW

Joseph Horne & Co.,

Importers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Straw Goods, Ribbons, Notions, Trimmings and Hosiery, Nos. 77 and 79 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa. MWS

Hot Air Furnaces

And Hot Air Registers, best quality, for sale by Bissell & Co. 25 Liberty street. SMW

The Celebrated

Triumph Cook Stove, for coal, for sale by Bissell & Co., 25 Liberty street. SMW

Parlor Stoves,

Heating Stoves, Laundry Stoves, Cook Stoves, Grate Fronts, Fenders, Summer Fronts, &c., for sale by Bissell & Co., 25 Liberty street. SMW

Trunks, Trunks.

At John Bell's, No. 35 Market street, three doors from Second street.

Dry Goods at Wholesale.

We are offering full lines of Bleached and Brown Muslins, Prints, Ticks, Ginghams, and other staple goods, making the largest stock in the West, and at less than Eastern prices. J. W. Barker & Co., No. 59 Market street. tf

Wheeler & Wilson's Improved Lock Stitch Sewing Machine,

The simplest and best. The only machine using Crystal Cloth Presser with its attachments. Sales room No. 27 Fifth street. MWS

The Daily Commercial

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Resolutions charging Governor Fenton with high crimes and misdemeanors, and asking the Legislature to impeach him, were presented at a meeting of the Board of Aldermen of New York on Saturday.

The Conservative Executive Committee will call a convention of the white people of Alabama, without distinction of old political parties, opposed to negro dominion and radical misrule in Government, at Montgomery, on the first Monday in June, to take measures to sustain and co-operate with the National Democrats of the Union in the approaching election for President and Vice President. They also appointed a committee of five to repair to Washington and remain there as long as necessary to represent the political interests of this people, and keep friends at the North advised of the state of affairs in Alabama. The names of the committee are: Peter M. Knox, Eugene Giers, Lee Parsons, H. H. Randall and John Forsyth.

John Becknell, a highly respectable young man, son of Samuel T. Becknell, of Maury, was murdered on Friday, near Summertown, in Lewis county, Tennessee, by a stranger named Walker. The murder was for robbery, Walker carrying off his victim's horse and boots. He is still at large. Becknell was out on a tour as agent of several periodicals.

A fight occurred on Saturday at a radical meeting, at Murfreesboro, in which several negroes were wounded. The negroes, it is said, were incited to violence by the speeches made on the occasion.

Late advices from Hayti state that the French admiral, with three ships-of-war, had arrived at Port-au-Prince. Cameron, Minister of the Interior under the Salnave Government, has resigned. Salnave had experienced a heavy loss in his recent campaign against the Cacos rebels. General Solomon is expected from Europe in May.

In a difficulty Friday night at Stanton, on the Memphis and Louisville Railroad, growing out of an old debt, Major J. H. Hicks was shot and killed by a planter named Maxwell, who in turn was shot by Hicks's son and mortally wounded, dying during the night. Both were highly esteemed citizens.

Official dispatches received at General Sherman's headquarters deny that there has been great suffering at Fort Stevenson this winter, as telegraphed a few days ago. The dispatches say the garrison is well provided for in every respect.

Rev. Samuel B. Howe, thirty years pastor of the First Reformed Church, of New Brunswick, N. J., died yesterday morning, in his seventy-ninth year.

The Democratic State Convention of California for the election of delegates to the National Convention have called a meeting in San Francisco for the 20th of March.

The California Legislature has adopted a memorial to Congress, asking the same aid for the Southern Pacific Railroad as granted to the Central and Union Pacific Railroad Companies.

The Court of Appeals of Baltimore has reversed the decision of Judge Alexander, removing the trustees of the National Express Company. The assignment is decided to be good, and the trustees are reinstated.

Mike McCoole, of St. Louis, will go into training soon for his great mill with Joe Coburn.

A daring robbery was committed Friday night, at Kessinger's mills, three miles from Reading, Pa. Charles Long was attacked in his mill by four men disguised. They shot at him with pistols, robbed him of $2,500, and left him tied. His house was entered by the same party and $5,000 in Government bonds, $2,000 in greenbacks, and $2,000 in gold taken. No arrests.

To-day, by virtue of an ordinance of the City Councils, the Mayor of Philadelphia will take possession of the Gas Works, heretofore managed by trustees. Hereafter the works will be managed as a department of the city government. It is reported that the trustees will resist the seizure by force, having already filed a bill in Court against it.

The argument in the Bishop Campbell will case was concluded in Wheeling on Thursday case was concluded in Wheeling on Thursday by a very eloquent speech from Gen. Garfield, of Ohio. Judges Robertson and Lowrie sustained the validity of the will and codicil in controversy.

A San Francisco dispatch of Friday says: The Republican State Convention are dissatisfied with the action of the Union Central Committee, and have resolved to send delegates to the Republican National Convention at Chicago, and nominate Presidential electors for California. The State Senate to-day passed a resolution favoring the Congressional action, and the impeachment of the President.

Bishop Potter has admonished Rev. Mr. Tyng that he must not again commit the error of preaching in the church of another denomination, unless there is no Episcopal church in the place, or unless he has permission to do so from the Bishop.

By the fire in Rochester on Friday night the following were the sufferers: S. F. Van Zandt & G. F. Morse, Pearl Barley Mills; Van Zandt Bros.' spice manufactory; J. J. Robinson, sash and blind factory; Simonds, Turpin, picture frames; George Gallagher, moulding and turning; M. F. Reynolds, oil mills; Pollock & Weaver, hardware. Total loss, $23,000; insurance, $14,400.

The Democratic caucus at Annapolis, Md., on Friday night, nominated ex-Gov. Swann for United States Senator at the request of P. F. Thomas. There is but little doubt of his election in time to be in at the trial of the President. Nine out of ten of the Maryland delegates to the Chicago Convention will go for Grant and the whole, under a complimentary vote for Cresswell for the second place on the ticket.

Joseph Clark, the keeper of a gambling place in Union block, in Worcester, Mass., was robbed and murdered Friday evening in his rooms. When found his head was split open, with his brains protruding, and a rope was tightly twisted around his neck. Kerosene oil had been poured over his head and body, and his bed had been set on fire. The deed must have been done before nine o'clock the night previous. His watch, money and diamond ring were taken. Two men are suspected, and one of them, Silvas Green, of North Greenwich, R. I., is under arrest. The other, Charles F. James, of same place, who escaped, is about five feet eight inches high, sandy complexion, brown moustache, black curly hair, and wore a snuff-colored over suit, light brown overcoat, stiff rimmed dark hat, with a wide rim.

Two slight shocks of earthquake have been felt recently at Victoria, V. I. The movement was from east to west.

Augusta, Maine, was visited by quite a shock of earthquake Saturday evening, the shock lasting several seconds.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

Death of Ex-Gov. Ford, of Ohio.

Gov. Swann and the Senatorship.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, February 29, 1868.

Death of Ex-Governor Ford.

Ex-Governor Thomas H. Ford, of Ohio, died here this morning, after a brief illness.

The Maryland Senatorship.

Governor Swann's friends at Annapolis are actively engaged manouvering to have him elected to the United States Senate in Phillip Thomas's place. There is scarcely a doubt that he will again be nominated.

Army Officers Resigned.

The President has accepted the resignation of the following named army officers: Assistant Surgeon Wm. Thomson, and Lieut. Geo. Darrow, Fourth U. S. Infantry.

WASHINGTON, February 29.

WEEKLY TREASURY BULLETIN.

Fractional currency issued for the week, $462,000; amount forwarded, $530,540, including $100,000 to the Assistant Treasurer at St. Louis; National Bank notes issued, $82,480; fractional currency redeemed and destroyed, $527,100; receipts of internal revenue for the week, $5,534,666. The public debt statement will not be issued before the 5th or 6th. It is estimated the showing will be very favorable, and the whole debt will be reduced considerably below the figures in December.

BUSINESS BETWEEN JOHNSON AND THE SENATE TO BE SUSPENDED.

The *Herald's* Washington special states that business of an official character will probably be suspended between the President and the Senate until the conclusion of his trial.

TURKISH ATROCITIES IN CANDIA.

Accounts from Crete of February 5th describe the heroism of Coroka and his troops, numbering, according to the Grand Vizier's own statement, upwards of 2,000, who attacked the Turks near a fortified cemetery outside the town of Canea, forcing the Turks to fall back into the citadel. A number were drowned during the retreat, 50 were killed by the Cretan troops, 100 wounded, and 40 taken prisoners. The Turks, as usual, attacked non-combatants and slaying 50, after having robbed them of all valuables found in their possession. The irregular Turkish troops have also been guilty of similar atrocities in the vicinity of Rodimo. The provisional government has issued another circular, addressed to the representatives of Christian powers, declaring the Cretan people are resolved to remain faithful to their vow of union with Greece.

OUR NEW TREATY.

Yesterday the Secretary of State sent a telegram to Minister Bancroft, to which the following answer was received this morning:

BERLIN, March 1.—The treaty was signed and mailed on the 23d of February, via England. It provides that emigration shall be free, and that naturalization changes nationality. Hasten the ratification.

[Signed,] BANCROFT.

A few days ago some of the most prominent members of the Diplomatic Corps expressed disbelief in the cable dispatches on this subject, but to-day a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs says they have no doubt of the truth that a treaty has been negotiated with the North German Confederation securing the objects above stated, and they and gentlemen occupying high position in our national administration believe this treaty will be followed by treaties of a similar character between the United States and other foreign governments, thus recognizing an American principle.

WHISKY INSURRECTION IN TENNESSEE.

It was heretofore stated Collector Abernathy and his deputies had seized sundry whisky distilleries in East Tennessee, but was afterwards mobbed by persons concerned in the illicit trade, and secured their freedom by paying ransom. These Government officers promptly communicated with the Internal Revenue Bureau, asking for troops to enforce the law. The Bureau has communicated with the military authorities a favorable response to the application, and accordingly a company of cavalry has been dispatched to support the revenue officers in the Knoxville district, the scene of the whisky insurrection.

ABOLITION OF ADJUTANT GENERAL.

It is believed by many Congressmen that Senator Thayer's bill to abolish the office of Adjutant General of the Army will become a law.

RELIEF FOR GENERAL ANDERSON'S FAMILY.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, the substitute for the Senate bill appropriating ten thousand dollars for the wife of Major General Robert Anderson was passed.

POLITICAL.

Greene County Delegates to State Convention for Grant and Curtin—Impeachment Indorsed and Repudiation Repudiated.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WAYNESBURG, PA., February 29, 1868.

The Greene County Republican Central Committee met here to-day, and appointed General J. H. Wells Senatorial and Lieutenant S. K. Evans Representative delegates to the State Convention, and unanimously instructed them for Grant and Curtin. They also passed resolutions sustaining Congress in impeaching the President and denouncing repudiation.

Republican County Convention—Berks for Grant and Curtin.

READING, PA., February 19.—The Republican Convention of Berks county, was held this afternoon. Selections were made for Presidential electors and delegates to the National Convention. The delegates were instructed to support Grant for President. No instructions as to Vice President, but a resolution was adopted declaring ex-Governor Curtin the first choice of the Republicans of Berks.

Senatorial Delegate for Erie and Crawford Counties.

MEADVILLE, PA., February 29.—Judge Petlis, of Meadville, was unanimously elected yesterday Senatorial Delegate for Erie and Crawford counties to the Philadelphia State Convention.

Complexion of the State Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—Forney's *Press* having carefully analyzed the names of delegates elected to the Republican State Convention of the 11th of March, says 76 of the 101 chosen have declared for or been instructed to vote for Governor Curtin for Vice President; 13 for Mr. Grow, and 8 for Governor Geary, while the course of four is undecided. Of the remaining 32 delegates yet to be elected, Gov. Curtin's friends confidently claim a majority.

MANSFIELD, OHIO.

Death of Gov. Ford—Powerful Religious Revival—Three Hundred Converts.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., February 29, 1868.

A telegram from Washington to his friends in this city announces the death of Ex-Lieut. Gov. Thomas H. Ford this evening.

A powerful revival of religion has been progressing in this city for several weeks, and still increases in interest. There has never been such a religious awakening known in the history of this community. Altogether about three hundred persons have been converted. A marked moral improvement is plainly observable.

LIMA, OHIO.

Suspicious Burning of a Hotel in the Hands of the Sheriff.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LIMA, O., February 29, 1868.

A fire broke out this morning, about four o'clock, in the Union Hotel, near the depot, owned by John Schick. The hotel was entirely consumed. Loss between four and five thousand dollars. Insured for twenty-five hundred. The building was to have been sold at Sheriff's sale to-day, and there are suspicious circumstances in regard to the fire, which will probably be developed hereafter. Our enterprising fire department did not make its appearance.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 1, 1868.

FIRE.

A fire last evening at 106 Chambers street, occupied by Mr. Fibel, importers of fancy goods, and others; occasioned a loss of $15,000; fully insured.

CAPTAIN JAMES B. KIRKER,

Quartermaster of the Irish Brigade during the war, died on Friday.

SUICIDE.

James J. Burke, a young man employed in the Tax Collector's office, killed himself by shooting last evening, in the presence of his family.

IMPEACHMENT!

ANOTHER STEP TAKEN.

THE ARTICLES PRESENTED.

Ten Counts in the Indictment.

Debate on the Articles To-Day.

Vote on Their Adoption to be Taken This Evening.

President to Have Two Weeks to Prepare His Defense.

Gen. Thomas Resting on His Laurels.

No Application for Quo Warranto Yet.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 29, 1868.

The presentation of the articles of impeachment to-day did not create much excitement in Congress. The galleries of the House were well filled with spectators, most of whom retired when the debate commenced. The tenth charge of the articles, relating to the alleged intent of the President to induce Gen. Emory to violate the law regarding the orders to be issued for troops, has elicited more interest than any of the rest, and the President claims that he will have some evidence to be heard on the other side in that particular. A vote will be taken on the articles on Monday at four P. M. They will be laid before the Senate on Tuesday, and as soon as that body agrees on its rules for the high court of impeachment, the first session of the court will be held, and the President will then be requested to put in his appearance. As things now look, the Executive will be given two weeks' notice to prepare for his defense. Chas. O'Conner, it is believed, will be one of his counsel.

The West End.

Affairs at the West End have been unusually quiet to-day. The Kentucky delegation in Congress had an interview with the President in the morning, and this afternoon, General Grant and Secretary Stanton were in conference.

General Thomas Quieted Down.

General Thomas has not made the usual demand for the War Department.

The Quo Warranto Yet.

The writ of *quo warranto*, which it is understood has been ordered to be applied for by the President to compel Mr. Stanton to come into court and show by what authority he retains possession of the War Department, was not applied for to-day. It is held by the counsel for the Government that it cannot be applied for except in open court and the court adjourned at noon.

To Western Associated Press.

DEBATE ON THE ARTICLES.

WASHINGTON, February 29.—About forty members have entered their names with the Speaker as candidates for the floor on the discussion of the impeachment articles. The debate will accordingly occupy ten hours, each speaker being limited by the rule to fifteen minutes. There will be a session to-night for debate, the vote on the articles being fixed for Monday at four o'clock.

QUO WARRANTO.

It was expected application would be made to-day before Judge Wylie, holding the Circuit Court, for a writ of *quo warranto*, but those having the matter in charge, desiring to have every point maturely considered and the papers arranged in such perfect form that no exception could be taken when the matter is brought before the courts, it was decided to defer the application till early next week. It may be presented Monday. The course of procedure will be as follows: Application will be made in court for leave to file an information, in the nature of a *quo warranto*. This application, it is presumed, will be granted. Of course Stanton will be served with a summons to appear, and answer. This he has a month in which to do, but it is supposed he will not avail himself of the time allowed by law, but at once respond, when an early day will be fixed for a hearing in the case.

MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE.

The Republicans held a caucus to-night, Mr. Poland in the chair. About seventy members were present. The only business done was the selection of managers on the part of the House to conduct the impeachment proceedings before the Senate. The following were elected by ballot: Stevens, of Pennsylvania; Butler, of Massachusetts; Bingham, of Ohio; Boutwell, of Massachusetts; Wilson, of Iowa; Williams, of Pennsylvania; Logan, of Illinois.

TESTIMONY OF GENERAL EMORY.

The following is General Emory's testimony relating to his interview with the President on the 22d of February:

The President asked me if I recollected the conversation I had with him when I first took command of the department, in reference to the strength of the garrison of Washington, and the general disposition of troops in this Department, to which I replied I did not recollect it distinctly. He asked me if there had been any changes. I replied there had been no material changes, but such as has been I could state at once. I then went on to say that six companies of the 20th infantry had been brought here to winter, but that that had been offset by detaching four companies of the 12th infantry to Charleston, on a requisition of General Canby; that two companies of the 14th artillery, which had been detached during General Canby's command of the department, one of them to the Northern frontier to assist in putting down the Fenian difficulties, had been returned to Portsmouth, stationed at Fort McHenry, Baltimore; that though the command had been increased in the number of companies, I was under the impression that a reduction in the aggregate strength of the command, growing out of the number which had reduced the infantry and artillery companies from the maximum of the war establishment to the minimum of the peace establishment, was more than offset by the gain of additional companies.

The President said, "I refer to the more recent changes." I said I did not know exactly what he referred to by recent changes; that there had not been any movement to my knowledge; that if he would give me some idea of who had made the report to him, or what the report was, which he had received, I could perhaps give him a more definite answer. He said that reports had reached him that within the last day or two certain new arrangements of troops had been made. I assured him none had been made with my knowledge, and I did not believe any had been made without it; that under recent orders founded on the laws of Congress for the government of the armies of the United States, approved by him, no order could come to me except through General Grant, and that reasoning from analogy, it was assumed in the army that no order could be given to any one under my command without coming through me; that if by any possibility an order had been given without coming through me, it was the duty of the officer receiving it to notify me.

He then asked me, "what order do you refer to?" I stated I referred to order No. 15 or 17, I could not recollect which, that had been published in the army some time in March last. He said, "I wish to see the order." I replied, that I would send for it. He said, "No, I have all the orders about the house," and a messenger was sent for it. At that time Colonel Cooper came in and occupied the President's attention for some time upon another subject, as I supposed, for I withdrew to the other end of the room. While there the messenger came in and brought the order.

After Colonel Cooper had gone out, I returned to the President with this order in my hand, and said: "Mr. President, I will take it as a great favor if you will permit me to call your attention to this order as it passed in an appropriation bill, and it is possible you may never have seen it." He took the order and read it, and observed, "This is not in accordance with the Constitution of the United States, which makes me Commander-in-chief of the army and navy, or with the language of the commission which you hold."

I stated to him that it was not a matter for officers to determine; it was an order sent to me, approved by him, and we were all governed by that order.

Question—Do you mean that the order or the act was approved by the President?

Answer—I mean the act, but as far as that was concerned the order and act approved by him are the same thing, for the order contained nothing but the act. He said, "Am I to understand that the President of the United States cannot issue an order but through the General-in-Chief, or General Grant?" I replied, "Mr. President, that is the order which you approved, and which has been issued for the government of the army, and I think I do right to say that when this order first came out it was very much discussed in the army, and some leading lawyers of the country were consulted as to what the duty of an officer was under that law and order, and I observed that one consulted, and I consider him perhaps one of the greatest constitutional lawyers in the country, gave it as his very decided opinion that we were bound by it, and I think it right to tell you that on this subject the army is a unit." He asked me who the lawyer was. I told him the one I consulted was a kinsman of mine, Robert J. Walker, and I had understood, though I did not know of my own knowledge, that others had consulted Reverdy Johnson, who it was reported held the same opinion.

The President replied that the object of the law is very evident.

After a short pause, seeing there was nothing more to say, I thanked him for the courtesy with which he had permitted me to express my opinion, and left the house.

Question—Did the President in any form inquire whether you would obey an order if sent to you without going through the headquarters of the General?

Answer—As nearly as I can recollect, there was not a word said that I have not put down, though I could of course not swear that I had put down every word uttered. You may see by my testimony I myself introduced the subject of Order No. 17, which involves this question. There were a variety of rumors running about town that Gen. Thomas had given orders, or had declared he was going to give orders. I thought it my duty to state the situation fairly and squarely to the President.

XLth CONGRESS.

DEBATE ON SENATE RULES.

Impeachment Articles in House.

VOTE TO BE TAKEN TO-DAY.

To Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 29, 1868.

SENATE.

The CHAIR submitted memorials from the Legislature of Missouri, asking aid to repair the levees of the Mississippi river. Referred to Committee on Commerce.

Mr. NYE presented a petition, asking that Capt. R. W. Lead, of the United States Navy, be placed on the active list. Referred.

Mr. NYE offered a resolution, inquiring of the Secretary for what reason the salary of the Governor of Idaho is withheld. Adopted.

Mr. THAYER introduced a bill to abolish the office of Adjutant General of the Army, referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. CRAGIN introduced a bill to provide for holding United States Courts in Territories. Referred.

On motion of Mr. HOWARD, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the report of the select committee of seven respecting impeachment.

Mr. DAVIS offered a substitute for Mr. Howard's report, providing that the Senate should not take any action as to impeachment till all the States are represented, and took the floor in support of his motion. Lost—McCreery and Davis only voting in the affirmative.

The Senate took up the rules section by section. A long discussion took place on the use of the words, "the Senate resolved itself into High Court of Impeachment," in the twenty-fifth section.

A long debate took place on the power of the Senate to constitute itself a court to try the President while so many States are not represented.

Mr. DAVIS contended that the Senate could not do so, his argument being controverted by Messrs. HOWARD, JOHNSON and others.

Mr. DAVIS offered a motion that the report of the committee be recommitted with instructions to report a substitute. Lost.

Mr. HENDRICKS moved to strike out the twenty-first paragraph, on the ground that the Senate had no right to prescribe rules for its mode of proceeding during the trial, but the question was not taken.

The articles were then read to the fourth, when a debate sprung up on the statutes of the Senate.

Mr. MORTON contended that under that section the Senate was no longer a Senate, but a court.

Mr. SHERMAN said the character of the Senate would not be changed any more than when in committee.

The debate was continued in criticism of the words "high court of impeachment," passed March 2d, 1867, without the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, said Senate then and there being in session, and without authority of law did appoint one Lorenzo Thomas to be Secretary of War *ad interim*, by issuing to said L. Thomas a letter of authority in substance as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 21, 1868.

SIR:—The Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, having been this day removed from office as Secretary for the Department of War, you are hereby authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, and will immediately enter upon the discharge of duties pertaining to that office. Mr. Stanton has been instructed to transfer to you all the records, books, papers and other public property now in his custody and charge.

Respectfully yours,
ANDREW JOHNSON.

To Brevet Major General Lorenzo Thomas, Adjutant General of the United States Army, Washington, D. C.

Whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit, and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

ART. 3. That the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, on the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord A. D. 1861, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, did commit and was guilty of high misdemeanor in office, in this, "that without authority of law, while the Senate of the United States was then and there in session, he did appoint one Lorenzo Thomas to be Secretary of the Department of War, *ad interim*, without the advice and consent of the Senate, and in violation of the Constitution of the United States, no vacancy having happened in said office of Secretary of the Department of War during the recess of the Senate, and no vacancy existing in said office at the time, and which said appointment so made by the said Andrew Johnson of the said Lorenzo Thomas is in substance as follows, that is to say:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21st, 1868.

SIR:—The Hon. E. M. Stanton, having been this day removed from office as Secretary for the Department of War, you are hereby authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, and will immediately enter upon the discharge of the duties pertaining to that office. Mr. Stanton has been instructed to transfer to you all the records, books, papers and other public property now in his custody and charge.

Respectfully yours,
ANDREW JOHNSON.

To Brevet Major General Thomas, Adjutant General of the United States Army, Washington, D. C.

ART. 4. That the said Andrew Johnson, President of these United States, unmindful of the high duties of his office, and of his oath of office, and in violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States, on the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord 1868, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, did unlawfully conspire with one Lorenzo Thomas, and with other persons, to the House of Representatives unknown, with intent by intimidation and threats, to hinder and prevent Edwin M. Stanton, then and there Secretary of the Department of War, duly appointed under the laws of the United States, from holding said office of Secretary for the Department of War, contrary to the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of an act entitled an act to define and punish certain conspiracies, approved July 31st, 1861, whereby said Andrew Johnson did then and there commit, and was guilty of a high crime in office.

ART. 5. That the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his office, and of his oath of office, on the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord, 1868, and on divers other days and times in the said year, before the 28th day of February, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, did unlawfully conspire with one Lorenzo Thomas and with other persons to the House of Representatives unknown, by force to prevent and hinder the execution of an act entitled an act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices, passed March 2d, 1867, and in pursuance of the said conspiracy did attempt to prevent E. M. Stanton, then and there Secretary for the Department of War, duly appointed and commissioned under the laws of the United States, from holding said office, whereby the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit and was guilty of high misdemeanor in office.

ART. 6. That the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his office, and of his oath of office, on the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord A. D. 1868, and on divers other days in said year before the 28th day of said February, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, did unlawfully conspire with one Lorenzo Thomas, to prevent and hinder the execution of an act of the United States, entitled, "an act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2d, 1867, and in pursuance of said conspiracy did unlawfully attempt to prevent Edwin M. Stanton, then and there being Secretary of the Department of War under the laws of the United States, from holding said office, to which he had been duly appointed and commissioned, whereby Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

ART. 7. That the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unmindful of the duties of his office and of his oath of office, on the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord A. D. 1868, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, did unlawfully conspire with one Lorenzo Thomas, by force, to seize and take possession of property of the United States in the War Department, contrary to the provisions of an act entitled an act to define and punish certain conspiracies, approved July 31st, 1861, and with intent to violate and disregard an act entitled an act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices, passed March 2d, 1867, whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did, then and there, commit a high misdemeanor in office.

ART. 8. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his office and of his oath of office, on the twenty-first day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, did unlawfully conspire with one Lorenzo Thomas, to seize and take possession of the property of the United States in the War Department, with intent to violate and disregard an act entitled an act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices, passed March 2, 1867, and contrary to the provisions of said act, and in violation thereof, and contrary to the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, and without the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, the said Senate then and there being in session, to remove said Edwin M. Stanton from the office of Secretary for the Department of War, whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did, then and there, commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

ART. 9. That on the said 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord, 1868, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his office, of his oath of office, and in violation of the Constitution of the United States and contrary to the provisions of an act entitled "an act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2d, 1867, without the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, said Senate then and there being in session, and without authority of law did appoint one Lorenzo Thomas to be Secretary of War *ad interim*, and with the prior order of the House for consideration of the articles of impeachment.

Mr. BOUTWELL stated that the articles except the tenth, were founded on proof before the House; that the tenth article was founded on the testimony of Gen. Emery. After explaining the articles to some extent, Mr. BOUTWELL said the committee had no particular regard as to the articles, and would be governed by the decision of the House.

Mr. BURR spoke against the adoption of the articles, characterizing the movement as partizan and centering around men like Stanton and Benjamin Wade. The people of the United States believed, and he (Burr) believed that the motive of the President in removing Stanton was to test the constitutionality of the tenure-of-office bill. He did not blame the President for removing Stanton, but blamed him only for having tolerated such a man in the Cabinet. Had Stanton possessed honesty or self-respect, this disgraceful scene would never have been enacted on the face of the continent, as he would have retired from the office. He felt, however, that it was not very safe to say much against the Secretary of War, so long as he had control of the bayonets to which he has access, and those who had offended him during the war. He referred to the telegraphic message recently read in the House from a drunken Governor of his own State.

Mr. INGERSOLL called him to order and denied the insinuation made against Governor Oglesby.

Mr. BURR said the gentleman might defend Gov. Oglesby when he got the floor.

Mr. INGERSOLL said it was not proper to slander one not a member of the House.

Mr. BURR trusted Oglesby never would be a member of this or any other House.

Mr. INGERSOLL thought it good for his colleague [Burr] that Governor Oglesby was not here to day.

Mr. BURR declined to yield to interruptions, and remarked that no sober man would have done what Governor Oglesby had done, in sending the inflammatory telegram.

Mr. INGERSOLL having obtained the floor, declared that Governor Oglesby was one of the noblest men that he knew, more patriotic or upright man existed. The people of Illinois had indorsed him by nearly sixty thousand majority against his Democratic competitor at the Gubernatorial election. Whoever slandered Governor Oglesby slandered a man who carried in his body a Minie ball fired from a rebel musket at Fort Donelson. Governor Oglesby had perilled his life in defense of the republic, and was notoriously a sober man, and was a man of brave, patriotic heart, but the Knights of the Golden Circle would assail him and strike him down.

Mr. BURR remarked that if his colleague [Ingersoll] meant to say he [Burr] was a Knight of the Golden Circle, he was falsifying.

Mr. INGERSOLL said he did not hear his colleague's remark.

Mr. BURR repeated it, and said he trusted his colleague would understand him.

Mr. INGERSOLL said he had no insinuations against him in reference to Knights of the Golden Circle.

Mr. COOK asked whether it was not true all Knights of the Golden Circle had not voted with his colleague [Burr] against Governor Oglesby.

Mr. INGERSOLL could not answer positively, but had no doubt it was so.

Mr. BURR did not know anything about the Knights of the Golden Circle, but did not think being on the side of the Loyal League, whose work had been mischief all the time.

Mr. BOUTWELL sustained the articles of impeachment, and said the time had come when Andrew Johnson should be accepted as the author of the policy of Lincoln, or when Congress should do its duty under the Constitution. He went on to speak of political questions generally, and defend Governor Oglesby against the assertions of Mr. Burr, but Mr. BOUTWELL said the committee had no particular regard as to the articles, and would be governed by the decision of the House.

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The Daily Commercial

MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1868.

THE COMMERCIAL *is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.*

As proof of the estimate placed on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, *we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of this character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly reprint them with credit. There is within five hundred miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the* COMMERCIAL, *principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.*

SECOND STEP IN IMPEACHMENT.

The formal articles of impeachment on which Mr. JOHNSON will be tried were presented in the House of Representatives Saturday, and the Republican caucus have agreed on a Committee of Managers on the part of that body. The report will be voted on to-day and no doubt adopted. The gentlemen agreed on to manage the case are Messrs. STEVENS, BUTLER, BINGHAM, BOUTWELL, WILSON, WILLIAMS, (Pa.,) and LOGAN. The formal charges will be found in our regular report. They relate exclusively to the action of the President in his attempt, in defiance of the Constitution and a law of Congress, to obtain possession of the War Department. The Senate are getting ready, and as soon as the rules are adopted the first session of the high court will be held; and the President, it is said, will be given two weeks to prepare his defense, and in this connection CHARLES O'CONNER is mentioned.

On the third page will be found the letter of our Harrisburg correspondent. His reference to the petition of the Free Railroad Bill and the action of Speaker DAVIS in selecting the House Committee of Conference, will attract attention. For several days there have been strange rumors afloat about the Speaker's course in this particular; and it would seem that if the friends of the Free Bill fail, no inconsiderable share of the responsibility will lie at his door.

THE *World* feels called on again to disclaim responsibility for or sympathy with ANDREW JOHNSON; to declare once more that "the transaction for which he is so suddenly arraigned was entered upon without consultation with Democrats and without their knowledge," and to give final notice to Republicans that they are "neither roasting a Democrat nor slaughtering a Democratic President." If there was anything left of the President worth a farthing, it is probable that the *World* would crawfish after this fashion?

THE meeting to sustain the President held in New York on Thursday night brought to the surface a batch of old fogies who for the last ten years have been famous for managing to get the farthest possible in the rear of everybody else, and always on the worst beaten side. They have turned up as regular as clock work whenever the foot of Progress has been raised, and notably when slavery was abolished. Did they fail to oppose the President it would be marvelous. Few in numbers and very select in kind, the Democracy make it a point to back them whenever they hold meetings, on the principle that their influence, so far as it goes, is for them.

CONSIDERABLE solicitude is said to exist in England about the resignation of Minister ADAMS at this time; and anxiety as to his successor appears to be felt here as is manifested here. Mr. SMALLEY writes to the *Tribune* as follows:

> The Alabama negotiations are in a critical state, Fenian questions are interrupting negotiations as pending, many of them delicate and difficult. Why does Mr. Adams go home at such an emergency? Why not wait till Johnson is out of the way, and a decent President ready to make a decent nomination? Mr. Adams knows the value of his services at the court of which Mr. Seward is inclined to play. Why leave it in his hands, and in those of a man who is succeeded by a pliant instrument or Mr. Seward's unscrupulous will?

The same writer remarks, "if Mr. SEWARD wants war he is going straight toward it," which is said to be the opinion of our best friends in England.

MR. WEBSTER, in his day and in his productions, was the recognized "expounder of the Constitution," and were he on the stage of present action, he would, without any doubt, be the first to defend not only the Constitutionality but the policy of the Tenure of Office law, which Mr. JOHNSON has set himself up against. At all events, in a speech delivered by him in the United States Senate, on February 16, 1836, he made use of arguments identical with those employed by the supporters of the obnoxious law now, as will be seen from the following extract:

> "I think, then, sir, that the power of appointment naturally and necessarily includes the power of removal, where no limitation is expressed, nor any compact but that at will declared. The power of appointment being conferred on the President and Senate, I think the power of removal went along with it, and should have been regarded as a part of it, and exercised by the same hands.
>
> "I think the Legislature possesses the power of regulating the condition duration, qualification, and tenure of office in all cases where the Constitution has made no express provision on the subject. I am, therefore of opinion that it is competent for Congress to declare by law that an officer shall hold the tenure of office, that the incumbent shall remain in place till the President shall think fit, or for reasons to be stated to the Senate. And I am of opinion that this qualification, mild and gentle as it is, will have some effect in arresting the evils which beset the progress of the Government, and seriously threaten its future prosperity."

THE idea of suspending the President pending the impeachment trial, has been definitively dropped, which indicates sound sense and moderation without any relaxation of the original purpose. Possibly the President puts on it another construction, it being reported that he professes a considerable degree of confidence that impeachment will not be sustained by the Senate. This, however, is not in accordance with our information. Of course there is nothing certain as to the verdict in the high court of impeachment, and the uncertainty in the case is proof of the propriety with which Senators, who are to try Mr. JOHNSON, bear themselves and preserve the silence which so much comports with their official character as judges. Nevertheless, there are certain inherent facts and probabilities which, in the judgment of persons with good opportunities for drawing conclusions, lead to the conviction that the ultimate result need not be regarded as doubtful. Nor is there, as has been intimated, the probability of any considerable delay in commencing the trial. The fact that the specific articles or charges on which the President is to be tried were not sooner reported, authorizes no other inference than that deliberation will mark every stage of the proceeding. It is this conviction that has allayed public feeling and produced a state of things quite the reverse of what was generally anticipated.

WITHOUT prejudging the impeachment case, there is no impropriety, and we think there is much force in the remark, that the prospect that the Government in all its departments, within one month, will pass into the hands of the Republicans, possesses a decided interest for those in office. There are several thousand who must feel themselves sensibly affected by such a prospect. As a necessary consequence, with such a change, many others will follow. The regiments and brigades of officeholders who have found it necessary, if not convenient, to succor the Democracy by serving Mr. JOHNSON, cannot hope to play that game long after he passes from the White House. In this aspect, to them the future must be rather serious, and we doubt not some there are who will commence early to balance the chances. It is the sworn testimony of Commissioner ROLLINS that Mr. JOHNSON has turned good men out and kept bad men in office, whereby the National Treasury has lost millions of revenue. Of course should the President be impeached—and he ought to be on that charge—the country will be the immediate gainer in its Treasury; for it is not to be doubted that as little time as possible will be lost in putting good men in and bad men out, thereby reversing the principle which has been the favorite one, in some respects, in collecting the revenue. Nor will these be all the changes. The anomalous condition which affairs at Washington have for some time been in, have seated many scores of unfit men in responsible positions, in nearly every branch of the Government. The effect of this in no respect can have been good. We may safely say it has been very bad; and it will be the duty of the Republican party, should it, in the course of justice, become charged with the power and responsibility, to make a thorough reform, which will necessitate radical changes. To no class, therefore, has the impeachment question a deeper interest than the holders of office by the grace of Mr. JOHNSON and his Cabinet, and who have identified themselves with "my policy."

The Tyng Case.

The court has found young Tyng guilty of preaching in a Methodist meeting house, in New Jersey, without his canonicals and in disregard of the Episcopal formula in other respects; and for this high crime he is sentenced to be reprimanded by a bishop. We have seen it nowhere pretended that he did not preach "Christ and Him Crucified." So the thing must have been all about the superior matters of form. It is reported that Bishop Potter has concluded, on reflection, to pocket the verdict of the Court of Presbyters, and that the public have heard the last of it. On the other hand, it is likewise reported that the Bishop will not hesitate to administer the penalty annexed to a verdict of guilty, though he tells his friends this duty will be a disagreeable one.

HERE is something encouraging, which we find in a Philadelphia paper, the *Ledger*: "Our Philadelphia merchants will have to watch closely their trade in the Southwest, if they would not let our enterprising neighbors of Baltimore monopolize more than their fair proportion of it. Last week, the leading men of Pittsburgh were in Baltimore, making preparations for the completion of the Connellsville Railroad, and through it a direct connection by way of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, with Baltimore city. The Baltimore and Ohio Company is one of the most energetic railroad companies in the country, and if our Pennsylvania Railroad Company would keep up with it, it must turn its attention a little southward instead of so largely northward." If Philadelphia would retain even what trade she now has she must move with energy, and cease to rely on being taking care of by "our Pennsylvania Railroad Company," whose whole policy has already left her out in the cold. Another Philadelphia paper, the *North American and Gazette*, is also exercised with apprehensions for the commerce of the city, and appears to realize the truth of what we have so often pressed on its attention, to wit: that it is folly to dream of outward commerce before a full share of the inland trade of the country has been secured. The last named paper says:

> Those who attribute the reduction of our marine tonnage chiefly to the Civil War do not see very greatly mistaken. The railroad combinations have had their full share of it, and their power has increased enormously because of the national necessity during the last seven years. If our navigation interests are to be built up again, it must be by some extraordinary means than any now apparent. The agricultural element in the West is becoming so great that perhaps its unsatisfied demands may lead to more comprehensive measures. Aside from that, powerful corporations and immense capital will be needed to build up any formidable water channel.

A GOOD deal has been said about the dispatches sent to Charleston in the early days of Mr. Lincoln's first administration, by James E. Harvey (subsequently Minister to Portugal), relative to the reinforcement of Fort Sumter. Those letters have for two years been, though not openly urged, one of the reasons for not paying Mr. Harvey his salary. That gentleman has come home and is making a brisk campaign in his own defense and for his pay. The following letter from Hon. John Covode is produced in his justification:

> HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, }
> WASHINGTON, PA., February 25, 1868. }
>
> MY DEAR SIR: I have received your note of this date and in reply beg to state that you did address me a letter from Lisbon in July, 1861, of the character mentioned, soon after the publication of the explanatory reports to which reference is made. You also inclosed to me a letter addressed by you to the then Secretary of War, which I took the responsibility of handing over to the President, as I was at once the only alienated every malicious utterance on that subject, and convinced that the author of that production had been eminently patriotic, and inspired singly by the earnest and upright desire to prevent the inauguration of civil war and the other calamities which followed. The fullest investigation by myself and others at the time strengthened that conclusion, which Senator Wade manfully and properly expressed on the floor of that Chamber when this matter was revived to your prejudice a few months ago. I called upon President Lincoln with your letter, and was entrusted with precisely the same mission, and after examination of his papers he handed to me the letter of Hyde Pitcher which you had directed to him, while expressing his gratification at being able to do that act of justice to you and at being thus instrumental in preventing the consummation of the crime on the part of those who were ignorant of the true facts of the case.
>
> Very sincerely, JOHN COVODE.
>
> HON. JAMES E. HARVEY.

IT is wonderful how primitive customs reappear under primitive conditions of life. In the East and in northern Africa, as well as in some parts of Spain, it is still usual to keep liquor in the skin of animals, inside out, and these skin bottles are not to be had, and because the skins are more convenient to transport where roads are bad and the backs of animals the only means of conveyance. The same practice appears to prevail in northern Mexico, and we find among the articles seized at the Custom House at Brownsville, one goat skin containing whisky, and one calf skin filled with the same beverage. The official announcement that is open to persons who may own this property to prove their claims and pay the charges; otherwise it will be sold, just the same as though the whisky were in casks and demijohns, instead of being put up with all the picturesque simplicity of patriarchal times.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Our contemporary might have found for illustration instances nearer at home and very numerous. Almost any time of day skins as "full of whisky as they can hold," we dare say, may be seen from the editor's window. The fact that they have a resemblance to the human form divine don't alter the fact, though it frequently deepens the impression.

THE "Brick" Pomeroy style of journalism is becoming the favorite one of the Democratic party. New papers, in considerable numbers, have been started of late on the new pattern, and old ones are adopting it. It seems to be about up to the appreciation of large number of that party, and pays best. The latest effort in that direction is by the Greensburg (Ind.) *Herald*, in an article on the bill placing reconstruction in General Grant's hands, as follows:

> "When that time does come (when it passes the Senate) the sooner the earth is rid of him the better; there will be a job for another Booth. By the hair of St. Michael, we would rather see him in Hell than living over a single inch of American soil; and it is our opinion, if his Equestrian Mightiness were to accept Under the new reconstruction law, he would be seeking a home in the above hot region before he would ever reach the capital of his new kingdom."

BISHOP TUTTLE makes an announcement which right minded persons will be glad to hear. He says: "We have bought an acre and a quarter, an improved lot, in the heart of Salt Lake City, for $11,000." And he adds what, in the nature of an appeal, should not need to be repeated. It is this: "We have paid already $1,000. We must pay $4,000 more on the 1st of March. May I beg that the kind givers who are helping us to get our $15,000 will send in early offerings to the Rev. Dr. Twing, 17 Bible House, New York, that we may have enough to meet this payment of March 1? I am exceedingly anxious about it. What shall we do if the money do not come in?" Among the contributions announced in this behalf is one for $100 by J. H. Shoenberger, Pittsburgh.

SEVERAL mysterious and very remarkable disappearances have occurred in Chicago within a short time; among the rest a gentleman who registered himself at the Orient Hotel as "J. W. Wood, New York," and said he was a writer for the press; Mr. Hugh Robinson, a packer, and Mr. J. V. Kingley, a wealthy and well known resident. Other cases are reported, but not the names of the person, and a good deal of excitement prevails. The detectives are on the lookout.

NOT VERY COMPLIMENTARY.—William F. Smith, Esq., member of the Select Council of Philadelphia, and an ex-legislator, has had a resolution passed in Councils appointing a committee from each branch of Councils to visit Harrisburg and remain there until the close of the session of the Legislature, watching Philadelphia's interests. The twenty-two legislators now representing Philadelphia will not regard this action as complimentary.

THE first issue in the *quo warranto* proceeding against Secretary Stanton cannot be reached until the December term of the Supreme Court, through this channel, as either party will have a right to appeal from the Court in chambers, which issues writs, to a full bench which will delay the matter until midsummer. When that time arrives either party can appeal to the Supreme Court, which will then be be in recess, not to meet again until December.

SOME of the Johnson men propose to do some rather hard riding. For instance, at a meeting of the "Constitutional Union Party" in Philadelphia last week, one of the speakers said "that if impeachment was carried out, a revolution would follow, and they would *ride up to their horses' bridles in blood* in the streets of the city."

GRAIN DEALERS in Chicago and other centers are issuing circulars designed to bull or bear the market, according to the turn their speculations lead them. The attempt bears a striking resemblance to the bull and bear campaign among the oil dealers last fall.

Another Tyng Case.

If the enforcement of the canon for disregarding which the Rev. Mr. Tyng has been tried and condemned, does not have the effect of a twenty-inch shell crushing through a wooden ship, then all signs fail,—and simply because its intolerance is repugnant to every interest of freedom and contrary to the enlightened and christianized spirit of the age. In Rhode Island the Rev. John P. Hubbard is to be tried for "exchanging" with a Baptist clergyman. The warning by Bishop Clark on hearing of Mr. Hubbard's intention and the reply of the latter have been published. Mr. Hubbard says:

> "I have always designed, sooner or later, to take this step which I am now about to take; but have waited these many years for some Providential guidance, or for some older in the ministry than I to take the lead; so that I am acting upon the conviction of duty cherished through long years of prayerful consideration of this subject, and not, as it may be firmly believe, under the direct guidance of God's Spirit and Providence.
>
> "If by any such legislation you cut me off from you, I shall not cease to be an Episcopalian. I shall still remain in the communion of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Many beloved brethren, like myself, thus cut off, will be with me. We shall, if thus forced to it, form a new and more pure branch of the Protestant Episcopal Church—much more true to the teachings and practices of our Reformers, more true to the teachings of our blessed Master. I have no fear as to the result. We shall have the approval and sympathy of all true Christian men, and, better still, we shall have the presence and blessing of Jesus. The guilt of schism will rest with you, not with us."

The wardens, vestry and congregation of Mr. Hubbard indorsed his reply and resolved to stand by him to the end. In a private letter to the Bishop—which has found its way into print, Mr. Hubbard says:

> "You have, I have done openly and with full intention of testing this question, the recognition by our Church of the validity of non-episcopal ordination. I mean to take no backward step. I shall continue to do as I have already done. I am fully prepared for any possible consequences. You know that I am right. I know that the Standards and Reformers of our Church are with me, whatever may have been subsequently their views.
>
> "Our Church has been committing a great sin against God. It has been greatly hindering and grieving Jesus's cause, in so long withholding its public and cordial recognition of other churches and other ministers, whom Jesus has owned and blessed."

GENERAL SANTA ANNA and large numbers of Ex-Mexican Imperialists who are in Havana, with their occupation gone, have sent an address to His Holiness the Pope, congratulating him on "the success with which the Holy See has passed through the dangers created by the revolution of the Italian populace." The address adds: "This terrible tempest having been overcome, and France having guaranteed the temporal power of your Holiness, the members of the Catholic Church hope for tranquil days to its visible head and also for the prosperity of the Christian religion. Under such pleasing circumstances the undersigned, as Catholics and friends of good principles, raise to your Holiness the vows which they continually direct to heaven for the peace and prosperity of the Church." Considering the part France had in the convulsion through which Mexico has passed, this congratulation sounds rather strangely.

MR. WEED locates the cause of the "misunderstanding" which has led to impeachment as follows: The misunderstrnding between the President and Secretary Stanton, which has finally resulted in impeachment, was an inspiration of that abiding and unabatable political nuisance, Montgomery Blair, who was the cause of perpetual jars in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, until that patient, long-enduring martyr could bear no more. So far, therefore, as the consequences may prove unpleasant, the President may thank Montgomery Blair, who would be sorry to see the country go to the dogs; and who, if he had been a cotemporary of Adam and Eve, would have rendered the presence and vocation of the Serpent superfluous.

Impeachment Items.

MR. Medill writes to the Chicago *Tribune* as follows: "I would not be greatly surprised to learn that he resigns before the Senate passes upon his guilt. If the House votes articles of impeachment, as it surely will, by a three fourths majority, and he becomes convinced that the Senate is going to sustain the indictment, he will resign to escape the disfranchisement that attaches to impeachment. Do not, therefore, be astonished to learn, within a fortnight, that the bailled and beaten usurper has voluntary vacated and 'vamoosed the ranch.' (Guess not.)

The Springfield *Republican* correspondent says: Rumors have been in circulation, this afternoon, that a few Republican Senators are nervous and apprehensive over the situation. From this fact the President's friends are hopeful, probably without just cause. Seven Republican Senators will have to vote not guilty to save the President from removal; he has only a small a number, that Doolittle, Dixon and other friends of the President are considerably confident of an acquittal, or profess to be so.

Another correspondent says: To support these latter charges five witnesses will have to be called, as follows: Gen. Grant, Gen. Emory, Gen. Thomas, Col. Wallace and Samuel Wilkeson, and these witnesses will only be required to testify to brief conversations with the President, excepting the latter, whom Gen. Thomas could take by affidavit. Gen. Grant came from the army to enable him to take and hold the War Department. Gen. Emory has sworn that after he told the President his orders must be sent through Gen. Grant, in pursuance to the law of Congress, he tried to persuade him to that that law was unconstitutional, and would not obey it, but Emory and Wallace both refused to swerve from their path of duty.

The preparations for the impeachment trial are going on. Mr. McDonald, the Chief Clerk of the Senate, has arranged to build a platform on which the Senators will sit as jurors, at the left hand of the Vice President's chair. The remainder of the Senate hall will be filled with the Representatives, who will sit across the Senate floor obliquely. As the Senate is to be as solemn on this occasion as the Supreme Court, arrangements have been made by which the galleries will be strictly guarded, and admission to them granted only by tickets.

PERSONAL.

—A late letter from Rome says: The city is full of American visitors. General Hooker has been staying some weeks at the Hotel de l'Europe, and has now gone down to Naples. General Meigs is here, having taken an apartment not far from the Fountain of Trevi, and proposing to remain another month at least in the Eternal City. Lord Clarendon and family will probably remain on until after Easter. His youngest daughter is engaged to be married to the Honorable Odo Russell, H. B. M.'s Diplomatic Agent in Rome. A private letter published in a Naples paper gives an account of the late disaster at Pizzo Falcone, from a gentleman who, with his family, was among the wife and five young children and a servant, shared in the peril which has proved fatal to many, the precise number of whom is not even yet ascertained.

—James Wade, of Watervliet, New York, who died last Friday, was the father of Counselor Edward Wade, of Albany, and brother of Senator Wade, President of the United States Senate.

—The condition of Bishop Stevens, of Pennsylvania, is said to be far more serious than the daily papers represent. His state is critical, the editor says, if not dangerous.

—M. Du Chaillu, the African explorer, says that to be left alone in the presence of the cannibals was not a comfortable situation, and he felt somewhat strange. They did not molest him, but became his conductors to the village, and as he walked along the streets and looked upon the bones of men and women whose flesh had furnished a feast, the thoughts that crowded upon him were not of the most consoling description. The people seemed to dread him, and ran away, one woman entering her house with a leg of a man under her arm. He was regarded as a spirit by the Fans. But he assured the people he was not an evil one; the King, however, refused to see him on the day of his arrival, as he feared some evil if the spirit looked upon him. There is a suspicion that the explorer's narratives at times are tinged with just a shade of exaggeration.

—A Havana letter says: Manuel Roblejo, who enjoys quite a reputation as a poet, but whose talent has not yet proved sufficiently remunerative to furnish him the means of purchasing him his freedom, has published a card in the *Siglo*, asking the public to purchase his work, and thus enable him to liberate himself from the yoke of slavery. Roblejo is a negro of more than ordinary intelligence, and well known to hundreds of wealthy whites, who pretend to be great admirers of poetry and literature. So far, however, no one has come forward offering to redeem this man from servitude, and be the means of cultivating a talent which may, perhaps, in future years, be an honor to his country, although the fertile brain is covered by a black skin. Will the Cubans do it?

—When Ristori was playing in Havana a piece called "Sister Theresa," so displeased the Bishop that he forbade its repetition, while the Captain General authorized it. The Bishop came out second best, and is now taking a little trip in the country to recover his equanimity, which has been sadly disturbed by this unheard-of assumption.

—Gen. Grant's brother, Orville, like himself, is very reticent. Last week, he was in Galena, Ill., when a friend drew from his pocket a splendid knife and presented it to Mr. Grant, making a speech, which, for the sport of the thing, he spun out to considerable length. Mr. Grant responded as follows: "Colonel, this is just what I wanted. Thank you."

—A belligerent Californian named Dow, in fulfilment of a boyish vow of vengeance, recently came all the way to Massachusetts to retaliate upon his old schoolmaster, the Rev. George Craven, for a "licking" which the latter had given him about twenty years ago. Having thrashed Craven to his heart's content, Dow started at once for home, feeling much better.

—Mr. Beecher in a late lecture said: When I hear a man say this is a very wicked world, I am led to think he must be wicked himself; but when I hear a man say that men are better, I then look to find in him a good man.

—A Western cotemporary remarks that he is glad to receive marriage notices, but requests that they be sent soon after the ceremony, and before the divorce is applied for. He has had several notices spoiled in this way.

—The estate of Elias Howe, Jr., of Bridgeport, the great sewing machine inventor, is represented insolvent.

Gideon's Band.

Mark Twain wants to belong to Gideon's Band—that is the band which the venerable Secretary of the Navy is said to be raising to sustain Andrew Johnson. The anxious candidate for enlistment pours forth as follows: "I see it stated that that staunch old salt, Mr. Gideon Welles, is going to rally to the protection of the President with his four hundred marines. Do you know if that party is entirely made up? I would like very much to belong to Gideon's Band. Here's my heart and here's my hand. I want to rally to the rescue a little. I am competent. I have been to see a good deal, and have seen some service as a boarder on shore; besides I have some entertaining stories to relate, which I have never got anybody to believe yet, and I wish to tell them to those marines.

"We can gain the victory in this enterprise. In the old times there were only three hundred noble Democrats in Gideon's Band, and they triumphed. Every Democrat took a horn. Just arm us four hundred modern Democrats as we have been armed for three thousand years; give us a jug apiece and sound the toesin of war! Avast! Ahoy! Way for Gideon's Band!"

CITY MATTERS.

ACCIDENT.—On Friday, as a man named Edward Collins was attempting to jump off a car at the Outer Depot of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, he slipped and fell, breaking one of his ankles.

BURGLARY.—At an early hour yesterday morning the store of Messrs. Blaney & Moore, No. 43 Washington street, was entered and a number of articles, among them a double barrelled pistol, stolen. The store of Carr & Huffy, adjoining, was also broken open and the money drawer, containing a small amount of change, carried away.

CITY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENCY.—A convention of the School Directors of the city will be held in the hall of the Third and Tenth ward School building, on Grant street, this afternoon at two o'clock, to determine whether they will elect a City Superintendent of Common Schools. Should they determine to elect a Superintendent, a time and place will then be set for the holding of the election.

OIL MEN'S NATIONAL CONVENTION.—In accordance with a call issued by the Pittsburgh Petroleum Association, a National Convention of refiners and dealers in petroleum will be held in this city on Wednesday next, the 4th of March. Matters of vital interest to the oil trade will be brought before the Convention, prominent among which will be the present taxation on petroleum. Calls have been extended to all the petroleum associations in the United States, and it is probable that delegates will be present from all parts of the country.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning about three o'clock, James M. Bailey, aged thirty-five years, a night conductor on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, was killed at the outer depot in the Second ward, Allegheny. The deceased was engaged in coupling a train, when he was caught between the bumpers and crushed so severely as to cause instant death. Coroner Clawson held an inquest of the body yesterday and the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death. Mr. Bailey was a resident of Harrisburg, and leaves a wife, but no children. His body will be forwarded to that city to-day for interment.

A CONFUSION OF NAMES.—Our Harrisburg correspondent, in a recent letter, spoke of Major Dennison as having been active in his efforts to secure the passage of the bill allowing the townships to retrocede from the city. Major J. F. Denniston, our new County Treasurer, was not in Harrisburg at all, and has taken no part in the matter alluded to. His brother, Wm. H. Denniston, was the party whom our correspondent wished to name, but he got hold of the wrong initials. This explanation is due to the Major, as he has been so unwillingly urged, for the last few weeks, in preparing for the duties of his office, as the proprietor says, a number of articles stolen. He said that from a bureau in the upper part of the house was taken a watch and chain, a locket, three dollars in gold, and from the lower part, dollars, besides a number of articles of less value. Two of the bureau drawers were taken down stairs, where, it is said, they were emptied of their contents. Upon examining the box of the drawers, the officers found that they could not be brought down stairs, which were very narrow, without turning them sideways, in which case their contents would fall out on the stairs. Yet there was not a speck of anything on the stairs, while some valuables articles, which it was said were in the drawers, were scattered all over the lower apartment of the house. Mr. Fry also states that some two hundred and seventy five dollars in notes, which his wife had placed in her bosom the night before for safe keeping, were also missing. Mr. Fry says that when the officers came to his house, he found that the door was locked, which he supposed had been forced open by the entry of the burglars, as he left the door unlocked, with the key inside, upon retiring the night before. Upon examining the premises to ascertain how on entrance was effected, Mr. Fry said that the only way the burglars could have got in was by prying open the shutters, where he found the latch broke. The officers, upon making a thorough examination, found no marks on the outside, but found some marks on the inside, where the lock was broke, as though it had been pried off there. Taking all these facts into consideration, it is a very queer robbery.

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SENTENCE OF PETER KEIL.

Peter Keil, the young man convicted of seducing, under promise of marriage, Miss Kline, of Sharpsburg, was next called for sentence. He had been under bail ever since his conviction, and promptly appeared when called on. The judges are decidedly in favor of restoring the old system, or at least abolishing the present plan, which has been found so fruitful of mischief already, and so liable to abuses of the grossest character. There can be no question as to the propriety of repealing the present law. No persons have a better opportunity to judge of the effects of the change in the manner of selecting jurors than the Judges and the members of the bar, and we are glad that they have taken the matter in hand. A petition from them, asking for a repeal of the act, will be sufficient.

The Will of the Late John Lyon.

Among the wills admitted to probate during the last month, as appears from the report of the Register, published elsewhere, is that of the late John Lyon, father of our well known citizens, William M. and J. Patton Lyon, Esqs. The inventory of the goods and chattels, rights and credits of the decedent, made under the direction of William M. Lyon, Esq., executor and trustee, is as follows:

Interest in partnership assets, real and personal, of Lyon, Shorb & Co.....	$350,000 00
Real estate, held individually.....	12,900 00
Balance due on mortgage and accounts receivable.....	46,821 84
United States Bonds.....	2,000 00
Stock: National Bank stock.....	34,500 00
Cash.....	1,520 60
Total.....	$448,342 23

After providing a liberal annuity for his widow, Mr. Lyon bequeaths the remainder of his large estate to his children, and appoints his son, William M. Lyon, executor and trustee, with full power to manage the estate in such manner as shall best carry out the provisions of the will.

The Gospel for the Poor.

In the First Presbyterian Church yesterday morning, the pastor, Rev. S. F. Scovel, delivered a most impressive and practical address on "The Open Door." It bore upon the absolute inefficiency of means thus far employed to bring the great masses of the people to our churches. One feature, which showed Mr. S. to be a man alive to what is doing and felt in the general community, and the power of the press as a reflector of the same, was his introduction of newspaper paragraphs, that gave utterance to the impression so general among those who are not wealthy, that, as they are so seldom *personally* invited to the costly edifices dedicated to the worship of God, so would they be scarcely welcome there. The earnestness with which this fact was laid upon the conscience of his hearers, the kindly spirit in which he referred to neighboring churches which shared with his own the responsibility of the work, the denseness of population around them, the dignified yet evangelistic views he presented of the true idea of *popularizing* the ministrations of the gospel, and the tenderness of interest in the welfare of his fellow men that marked his tones and gestures, combined to make Mr. Scovel's sermon the most powerful, as we trust it will prove one of the most influential, to which it has ever been our pleasure to listen. With such a man for a pastor and such colaborers as he has gathered about him, we are glad to believe that this venerable church will share largely with her sisters in the noble work to which they are now devoting so much awakened effort, that of bringing the rich and poor together in the blessings of a common gospel.

The Alleged Coal Frauds—Final Hearing Before the Mayor.

The hearing in the case of Conrad Schaad, Wm. Hageman, Henry Snyder, Joseph Hoffnager and Patrick Lanagan, charged with perpetrating frauds by selling coal at light weight, which was commenced on Friday, was resumed before Mayor Blackmore, on Saturday afternoon.

The following additional testimony was elicited:

Joseph French, Superintendent of the Water Works, testified that coal was furnished to the works under contract, by Messrs. Hagemen, Snyder & Co.; that a few weeks ago, in examining their bills he began to think the coal account was exceeding the average amounts he told Mr. Quinn to have loads weighed on their scales and see if the tickets sent by other weighers corresponded with those sent by the contractors. They found a great discrepancy. Mr. French also gave an account of the manner of conducting the business, in the payment of the coal contractors.

W. R. Brown, of the Water Committee of the Select Council, testified to the contract with Hageman, Snyder & Co., to furnish the coal required at the upper Water Works; the contract was made about a year ago.

Mr. E. S. Wright, Assessor of Water Rents, testified that the coal tickets were sent to him monthly; all the bills were put on file to pay roll and submitted to the Water Committee; the bills were retained by the committee; he had conversations touching the matter with defendants, both before and after the prosecution; in making up his annual report, he thought the coal bills were too high and had reason to think something was wrong; Mr. Quinn was detailed to examine into the matter, and was instructed to get one or more loads sent by the contractors weighed at the Novelty Works' scales; on February 19th, they sent a load ticketed at forty-four bushels, which only contained thirty-one bushels; on the same day, another load, purporting to contain forty-five bushels, only contained forty-two bushels; on the next day on examining the results they found the city had been defrauded largely. He called to see the contractors at once, and, on stating his business to the man in the office, he went out, and returned in half an hour with five or six men, who he understood were in the firm; he told them there was something wrong, and Mr. Hageman said the disposition of the firm was to conduct their business fairly, and they would make up any deficiencies that had been discovered; on Tuesday, Mr. Lanagan, one of the firm, called on him, and attempted to convince him that the weight given by the contractors was correct; Mr. Hageman had been witness once or twice before prosecution commenced, and stated that he would make everything right at the expense of his entire wealth.

The Commonwealth here rested their case, and General Collier, for the defense, said he had nothing to say.

The case was then submitted to the Mayor, who said he would hold Lanagan, Snyder and Hoffinger to bail in the sum of one thousand dollars each, for their appearance at Court for trial. The Mayor ordered the discharge of Hageman and Schaad, the evidence not being deemed sufficient to hold them.

A Very Singular Robbery.

Yesterday morning about half-past eight o'clock the attention of Chief Bowden and Captain Hunter, of the Allegheny police, was called to the fact that the door in the butcher shop of David Fry, on Beaver street, Second ward, that city, had been found standing wide open early in the morning, and it was supposed that a robbery had been committed. The officers started for the house, and passing through the butcher shop, proceeded to the upper part of the building occupied by the family as a dwelling. They tried the door and found it to be locked. Mr. Fry, who was inside, without asking who they were or what they wanted, told them to burst the door open. The officers did so, when they informed Mr. Fry that the store room was open and it was supposed that burglars had been in the house. Mr. Fry seemed to be greatly astonished, and immediately commenced an examination of the premises. The examination progressed but little, when it was found the house had been ransacked, and, as the proprietor says, a number of articles stolen. He said that from a bureau in the upper part of the house was taken a watch and chain, a locket, three dollars in gold, and from the lower part, dollars, besides a number of articles of less value. Two of the bureau drawers were taken down stairs, where, it is said, they were emptied of their contents. Upon examining the box of the drawers, the officers found that they could not be brought down stairs, which were very narrow, without turning them sideways, in which case their contents would fall out on the stairs. Yet there was not a speck of anything on the stairs, while some valuables articles, which it was said were in the drawers, were scattered all over the lower apartment of the house. Mr. Fry also states that some two hundred and seventy five dollars in notes, which his wife had placed in her bosom the night before for safe keeping, were also missing. Mr. Fry says that when the officers came to his house, he found that the door was locked, which he supposed had been forced open by the entry of the burglars, as he left the door unlocked, with the key inside, upon retiring the night before. Upon examining the premises to ascertain how on entrance was effected, Mr. Fry said that the only way the burglars could have got in was by prying open the shutters, where he found the latch broke. The officers, upon making a thorough examination, found no marks on the outside, but found some marks on the inside, where the lock was broke, as though it had been pried off there. Taking all these facts into consideration, it is a very queer robbery.

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The Daily Commercial

HARRISBURG.

New Turn in the Free Railroad Bill---Speaker Davis---Appropriation Bill---Members' Salary----Daily Record----Strange Position as to Salary---Members' Character for Temperance.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Commercial.
HARRISBURG, February 28, 1868.

The position of the Free Railroad bill is slightly changed since I wrote yesterday's letter. Senator Wallace having declined to serve on the Senate Committee of Conference, Speaker Graham appointed Senator Burnett. Speaker Davis, before adjournment yesterday announced Messrs. Wilson, Watt and Westbrook as the Committee on the part of the House. This gave great dissatisfaction to the radical Free Railroad men, some of whom advised Mr. Wilson to decline to act. However, it was stated that Westbrook agreed to stand by Wilson in the conference. The truth is as the two committees now stand there are three in favor of the Senate bill. And what is peculiar about the whole affair is, that a majority of the Senate Committee is favorable to the House bill and a majority of the House Committee is favorable to the Senate bill. According to the rules this could not have occurred had it not been that on the final vote the House bill received a unanimous vote in that body, and the Senate bill received a unanimous vote in that branch, hence each Speaker had the whole body of each House to select his Committee from. And whilst it was true that Speaker Davis was pledged to favor a Free Railroad law, he evidently is favorable to the Senate bill in preference to the House bill, and therefore he selected and appointed a majority on the House Committee whom he believed held the same views in relation thereto, entertained by himself. He redeemed every pledge given upon the subject in the appointment of the standing Committees and in his votes up to the appointment of this Committee of Conference, and he may claim—as a good many men do—that the Senate bill is a better one than the House bill, and therefore he was justifiable in framing the Committee as he did. His friends, however, who stood by him for Speaker, are very much disappointed and sorely vexed that in the last act he should have turned his back upon them. What the Committee may agree upon is hard to tell; or whether the "differences existing between the Houses in relation to the bill," can be reconciled by such a committee is uncertain.

The House was engaged both forenoon and afternoon, in "Committee of the Whole" on the appropriation bill. A fair's amendment (published in Saturday's COMMERCIAL) in relation to the members and officer's pay, was adopted. This will leave the members pay the same as last year, but will reduce the pay of officers about twenty per cent. As I said several days ago, I don't believe the people will complain of the members' salary remaining at one thousand dollars, provided they guard faithfully the people's interests and legislate for the general good. If the members would quit acting in the capacity of disbursing agents for the people in regard to local and private charities, there would be no ground for censure based on a thousand dollars salary. I like to see such moral courage as Mr. Strang (Republican), from Tioga, manifested when he stated in his place that he came expecting to receive a thousand dollars for his services—that having been the amount received by members during the three previous sessions—and he intended to vote for that amount; that after deducting the expenses usually incident to a campaign as well as the increased expenses of living both at home and in Harrisburg, if a man expected to have anything left for his services, he would have to receive at least a thousand dollars; that the people of Logan county intended that he should receive that amount, and some of them had told him that if he should vote for any less sum he would be very likely foot; that if they were not satisfied with his vote on that question they could leave him at home, and send somebody who thought seven hundred dollars enough for his services.

Everybody knows and acknowledges that a thousand dollars is not too much and yet a few weak-kneed men (in financial matters I mean) and a few demagogues who would fain make the people believe that they want to serve them gratuitously—but who would be awfully scared if they thought there was not a majority in favor of one thousand dollars—offer amendments to reduce their own pay. The first class embraces some good men. The latter is composed of brainless demagogues.

The most animated and protracted debate in Committee of the Whole arose upon the section which made appropriation for the *Legislative Record*. Last year there was a joint committee appointed to enter into a contract with some person to print a record of the proceedings of the General Assembly. That committee entered into a contract with George Berger, editor of the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, who agreed to print such a record for three years at and for the compensation of fifteen dollars per page, furnishing the House with five thousand and the Senate three thousand copies. The committee reported their contract to their respective Houses which report was spread upon the journals. Mr. Bergner was paid according to that agreement for the *Record* last year. But it was contended that the last Legislature was not competent to make a contract that would be binding upon this or any subsequent Legislature; and therefore, the Committee of Ways and Means reported twelve dollars per page for the *Record* this year. It was contended by Mr. Hickman and Mr. McCullough that, inasmuch as the last Legislature contracted to pay fifteen dollars per page and this Legislature had given no notice to the publisher to the contrary; but had received the *Record*, and had sent it away to their constituents, the present Legislature was bound in morals and in law to pay for it at the same rate that was paid last year. It was consequently amended by inserting *fifteen* instead of *twelve*.

This *Record* is a bone of contention every year, but, as the constitution requires the publication of the proceedings of each House, I don't see how to get rid of it. There is one thing, however, that might be done and that is to secure the publication of each day's proceedings so as to have them on the members' desks the next morning thereafter. It could be done if the proper force was employed and if fifteen dollars per page is not sufficient compensation to secure that kind of a *Record* then let twenty dollars per page be paid; but if a *Record* is worth anything it should be truly a "*Daily Record*" and furnished promptly.

Both Houses adjourned to-day until Monday evening. There have been fewer adjournments this session—except those provided for by the standing rules—than any session for ten years past, and there is no likelihood that there will be any this session now, as it is drawing too near its close to allow of any long adjournments. This Legislature is setting a good example in regard to a good many things; and—were it not for about half a dozen who drink more whisky than is good for themselves and creditable to the Commonwealth—it might truly be called a model Legislature. But I presume it would be too much to expect, when we consider that the total depravity of man is a doctrine now generally accepted as true—to find one hundred men representing vast and varied constituencies who could truthfully be called temperate men. The present House comes nearer that standard than any I have seen here. And yet it is a lamentable fact that there are some exceptions, and what makes the exceptions worse is the standing and worth of those few who do indulge occasionally to excess. Amongst them may be found some of the noblest and most generous natures, and the clearest and brightest intellects, such as would fit them to shine as intellectual stars of the first magnitude. JUNIUS.

Colonel McClure on Mormondom.

Colonel A. K. McClure, who has spent several months in the Rocky Mountain country, and paid his respects to Brigham Young and the Salt Lake people generally, delivered a lecture in the Capitol in Harrisburg, a few evenings since. In the course of his remarks he said that the first real settlement of the country was due to the Mormons, the masses of whom were ignorant, low foreigners, more degraded in their own country than any of our native citizens, but who under the worldly wisdom and wonderful ability of Brigham Young, have reared homes of neatness, surrounded with vines, flowers and fruits, and filled with contentment men who believe their rulers to be of the true prophets of the Lord.

Thus one hundred thousand people exist in Utah more free, except on the score of religion, than any community of the same size in America, from vices of drunkenness, swearing, and immorality. In the whole Salt Lake City there are but two taverns. Every ward has a bishop, nearly all of whom are Americans. The women are ignorant; not one in ten can read, and they are taught that the only hope of happiness is in heaven, and is through husbands.

This is only one inducement to polygamy; but there are no happy wives in Utah. A woman cannot leave her home without being watched with the same care as is the criminal. To sum up, nine-tenths of the Mormons are ignorant, earnest believers, and the remaining one-tenth are blasphemous and licentious. Brigham Young positively declared to the speaker that polygamy should not be abolished. No act of Congress could destroy it; but the Pacific Railway would in a few years change them and work a cure. They manufactured their own flour, iron, cotton, and sugar. The difficulties of crossing the Rocky Mountains were often exaggerated. The speaker had crossed them six times in four months and no single hundred miles of the crossing was as difficult as the line between Harrisburg and Altoona.

Iron Railways.

Adopting some well-known conclusions in regard to wooden sleepers, railways in different parts of Germany have lately been constructed without the use of wood. The rail is made about nine inches high, with a broad flat base, and when properly fixed is farther supported by a layer of gravel. The effect of this is that the jerky motion of the train, occasioned by numerous cross-sleepers, is successfully obviated, and the hammering sound becomes a steady, continuous roar, the longitudinal bearing is distributed over a greater distance, and the need for repairs occurs rarely, as the life of a good iron railway may be said to be thirty years. These beneficial results were not unexpected by the civil engineers of Germany, and the conviction which effected the change is to a great degree participated in by Americans, some of our railway engineers have examined the question, and come to the very sensible conclusion that an iron permanent way is the best, especially for the vast prairies of the West. We hope the good results obtained elsewhere by this change will soon be the fruits of our own experience.

THE SOUTH.

A New Orleans letter says: The navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi is now open, and business is gradually increasing. The prospect is favorable for shipping facilities, and it is predicted that a low range of freights will prevail the season through. Western traders and shippers should bear in mind that European steamers are always in this port. We have a line to Hamburg, and another to Liverpool, comprising two and eight steamers, respectively. They are of light draught, and at all times cross the bar without delay.

The New Orleans and Chattanooga Railroad Company expect very shortly to commence the work of constructing their proposed great thoroughfare.

The Illinois Central Railroad is making grain freights by way of Cairo and this city. It is said the same corporation is now making the most favorable rates for sugar from Havana, and that three thousand hogsheads have recently been sent by way of this route.

Politics in New Orleans are highly mixed. The three Republican papers, the *Tribune*, the *Republican* and the *Advocate*, have hoisted the name of General Grant for the Presidency. The party has three State tickets in the field. Two of them are in opposition to the new comers, or "carpet-baggers," and vary but slightly. They are both headed with the names of Taliaferro for Governor and Dumas (colored) for Lieutenant Governor. The "carpet-baggers'" ticket is headed by Warmoth. The Warmoth party had a great meeting Saturday last week, at the Mechanics' institute, and a tremendous negro procession, banners, transparencies, etc. The voice of the meeting was for Grant.

Reports indicate that the channel at the mouth of the Mississippi is again filling up with the mysterious mud lumps which annually appear. Some people are seeking to discover a connection between the forcing up of these lumps and a recently discovered emission of inflammable gas from a well recently bored in a lot on Gravier street, in New Orleans.

A correspondent writes from New Orleans as follows: General Steedman was at a banquet of the New Orleans Army and Navy Association on the 22d. The following significant allusion to the part performed by him on that occasion appears in the *Picayune*: "The President of the United States' was responded to by General J. B. Steedman, who, in a very marked and significant, declared it a compliment to the office and not to the man." Another paper reports him as calling for three cheers for General Grant. Is Steedman forsaking the fortunes of Andy? We shall see.

Among the encouraging signs of the times is the general readiness of the Southern press to accept the agricultural situation, to advise people to divide up their land into small farms, and to urge unemployed men to go to work with their own hands to raise their bread and meat and vegetables.

The Charleston *Mercury* and several other Southern sheets predict "revolution" and a fresh "war" as a result of the turmoil at Washington. They are therefore happy over the prospect, and think the late Confederate States may now achieve through Northern dissensions what they were unable to accomplish with the sword—their "independence." These rabid journals are, however, as wofully mistaken as when, in 1860, they urged the Southern States to secede, and argued that the North would not only oppose coercion on the part of the Government, but send them, from the city of New York alone, 50,000 men to resist coercion, if it was attempted.

WESTERN NEWS.

The Helena (Montana) *Herald* says that the largest quantity of silver ever seen in that city at one time was on view the other day at the First National Bank assay office. It was from the St. Louis and Montana Mining Company's mill, Flint Creek. It was piled up in huge bars, like stove wood, the vault being nearly filled to its capacity with the precious stuff. There is also on exhibition something that is good for weak eyes, viz: a gold brick worth $6,000, the result of a recent run in the same mill for a week.

In Jasper, Iowa, a few evenings since, Robert Sprague, said to be ordinarily a quiet man, was engaged in reading the Bible, when his mother, seventy years of age, asked him a question. Seized by a sudden frenzy, he sprang upon the old lady, and choked her to death. He then asked his wife to send for a neighbor to tie him, and exhorted her and the children to get out of the way as quick as possible. They took his advice, and the crazy matricide was arrested soon afterward.

The Cheyenne papers claim that besides gold, Wyoming will be rich in the baser metals. Copper, iron, and lead are found in inexhaustible quantities along the base of the mountains for a long distance from the Colorado line north. Good serviceable coal can be found in quantities to suit all over the Laramie Plains, in which same neighborhood a goodly sprinkling of oil and mineral springs have been reported. In the new Territory the agriculturist will find excellent farming lands contiguous to mountain ranges, which will always afford good markets for the produce he may raise.

Of the progress of the Union Pacific Railroad, the Lawrence *Republican* says: "If we may judge by the preparations being made by this company, they calculate on extending the road very far westward the coming season. Long trains of ties and iron are constantly being shipped to that point, and immense piles of the former are being brought by the farmers all along the line of the road. The Union Pacific Railroad is the main life-artery to the prosperity of Kansas. And especially will this fact be seen when we are brought nearer to Colorado and New Mexico—those two great natural mines of wealth.

Lake Superior Copper Mines and Importations from Chile.

So great have been the importations from Chile the past year that the copper mines of Lake Superior are on the point of being abandoned. From a recent statement we learn that the amount of capital actually invested in the Lake Superior copper mines and mining lands is not less than fifty millions of dollars, and the present market value is less than ten millions. The cause of this excessive depreciation is briefly stated in the fact that the high cost of labor, supplies, and taxes, without any offset from a corresponding tariff, has prevented even the richest mines from making any adequate returns for the capital invested, and compelled the utter abandonment of many properties which formerly promised to be profitable.

Again, upon these mines are depending for support a population of from thirty to forty thousand souls, including the towns of Houghton, Hancock, Eagle, and Copper Harbors, Ontonagon, Rockland, and many other smaller townships, all of which are dependent solely upon copper mining. All these settlements must become depopulated and go to decay, and the lands become a worthless waste, if the mines shall have to be abandoned for want of sufficient protection against copper and copper ores produced by foreign cheap labor. Already at Portage Lake, unemployed and hungry men demand work to supply their families with food and fuel, and threaten the worst features of mob violence and bread riots, unless provision is made for them. Such is the beginning, and unless sufficient encouragement is given by protective duties to induce capitalists to advance the necessary means to afford those men employment, the worst results are to be feared.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ METCALFE'S HONEY COUGH BALM soon cures the most violent Coughs and Colds. Being a powerful expectorant, it increases the secretions of the mouth and throat, and instantly relieves tightness of the chest, short and difficult breathing, etc.

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—Inflammation of the Kidneys and Urino-Genital Organs.—In all internal inflammation of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c., caused by gravel or other local irritation, these medicines will effect a speedy and radical cure. Out of five hundred cases of persons afflicted with gravel and pronounced by eminent members of the faculty as "incurable," all who took these remedies recovered but one, and he, disparing of success, discontinued them after one weeks' use. Sold by all Druggists.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,
VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.
JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,

Nurserymen, Florists and Seedsmen, No. 112 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa., opposite the Postoffice, are prepared to fill orders for Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Roses, Evergreens, &c.; Vegetable and Flower Seed of best quality. Onion Sets, Early Goodrich, Harrison and other varieties of Seed Potatoes, Garden Implements and Greenhouse Plants. We will send by mail, when desired, all orders for Seeds to the value of One Dollar or upwards, except Corn, Beans and Peas. Catalogues sent on application and all orders promptly attended to.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY SS:
In the Court of Common Pleas in and for said county. In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Darragh & Co. No. 438 December Term, 1867. And now, February 8, 1868, the account and exhibit of the Trustees in this case having been presented the same were ordered to be filed, and on motion of John Burton, Esq., the Court appoint Malcolm Hay, Esq., Auditor, to pass upon and liquidate the claims against said estate and to determine which of them are entitled to be paid out of the trust fund, and whether any of them are entitled to priority over the others, &c., and make distribution of the funds in the hands of said Trustees. By the Court.
Attest: JACOB R. WALTER, Prothonotary.
Parties interested are hereby notified that I will attend to the duties of the above appointment, at my office, No. 80 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of March, at 2 o'clock P.M., at which time and place they may attend.
M MALCOLM HAY, Auditor.

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF THE ROBERT BLUM BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION OF ALLEGHENY CITY FOR A CHARTER. No. 845, March Term, 1868:
Notice is hereby given that an application has been made to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, by the Robert Blum Building and Loan Association, of Allegheny City, for a Charter, that an instrument in writing specifying the objects, terms, conditions and name, style or title under which they have been associated, has been presented to the Court and filed in the Prothonotary's office, and if no sufficient reason is shown to the contrary, said Charter will be granted at the next term of this court. BY THE COURT.
COLLIER, MILLER & McBRIDE,
M Attorneys for Petitioners.

ADMINISTRATION.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Mrs. HARRIET WINEBIDDLE, late of Liberty township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against said estate will present them immediately for payment; and all persons indebted will make payment to A. H. GROSS, at his office, in East Liberty.
EVALINE B. GROSS, Administratrix.
A. H. GROSS, Administrator.
Liberty Township, January 7, 1868. M.

OLD PAPERS FOR SALE IN PACKAGES OF ONE HUNDRED EACH.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Wood Street, corner of Second.
A. BRADLEY, President.
W. VANKIRK, Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.
Capital, . $400,000.
Collections made on all points in the United States on most Favorable terms.
Particular attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Government Bonds.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Correspondence Solicited.
DIRECTORS:
JOHN DUNLAP, C. B. SHEAL, S. B. McELROY, SAML. M. KIER, JOHN C. RASHER, A. BRADLEY, WM. VANKIRK, WM. M. FARER, WM. P. McKEE, J. V. McDONALD, JOHN F. DRAVO.

ALLEGHENY TRUST COMPANY
A BANK OF
Discount and Deposit,
No. 67 Diamond, Allegheny, Pa.
DISCOUNTS EVERY TUESDAY EVENING.
Bank open Daily (except Sundays) from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Six Per Cent. Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
OFFICERS:
JOSEPH MYERS, President.
W. A. REED, Cashier.
WILLIAM HAMILTON, Assis't Cashier.
DIRECTORS:
JOSEPH MYERS, ROBERT LEA, W. M. HERRON, JOS. McNAUGHER, J. STUCKRATH, JOS. LAUTNER, J. H. ELTON, JAMES A. SHOLES, JAMES McGIRR.

BANKERS.
N. HOLMES & SONS
BANKERS,
No. 57 *MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.*
DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN FAR FUND AND CURRENCY.
Collections Made on all the Principal Points o United States and Canadas.
STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES *BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.*
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sa UNITED STATES SECURITIES. eod

BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Hart, Caughey & Co.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
CORNER THIRD AND WOOD STREETS
PITTSBURGH, PA.
(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.,)
Dealers in EXCHANGE, COIN, COUPONS, &c. Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale o GOVERNMENT BONDS.
SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON

INSURANCE.

MONONGAHELA
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PITTSBURGH. INCORPORATED 1854.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....$300,000.
CASH.....175,000.
Insures against Fire and Marine Losses.
Office: No. 98 WATER STREET.
DIRECTORS:
Wm. A. Caldwell, John McDevitt, Geo. A. Berry, John Atwell, James Woodburn, Samuel R. Robison, R. H. Palmer, Jas A. Hutchison, William Rea, Robert Dalzell, William Means, R. Wallace, John R. Canfield, S. H. Williams, James McCandless.
WM. A. CALDWELL, President.
JNO. McDEVITT, Vice President.
JNO. H. CLANEY, Secretary.
Capt. F. A. Dohrman, Genl. Agent and Surveyor.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner of Market and Water streets, second floor.
WM. BAGALEY, President.
WM. A. SHEPARD, Secretary.
Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.
Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.
Insures against loss and damage by fire.
DIRECTORS.
Wm. Bagaley, James Park, Jr., W. A. Shepard, B. F. Jones, Samuel Rea, Joshua Rhodes, Barclay Preston, S. M. Kier, John Shipton, James M. Cooper, S. Harbaugh, J. Caldwell, Jr., John Scott, George Bingham, Wm. A. Rodgers.
Capt. J. ATKINSON, General Agent.

PEOPLES' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, northeast corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.
Insures against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on Dwelling, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.
Insures against Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.
Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.
Wm. Phillips, John Wilt, John E. Parke, Frank L. Russell, J. F. Kirkpatrick, Capt. James Miller, Samuel P. Shriver, Capt. J. L. Rhodes, Wm. Vankirk, Jas. D. Verner, C. Hanson Love, Chas. Arnuckle.
WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary.
CAPT. JAS. GORDON, General Agent.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO.
OF PITTSBURGH.
ALEX. NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
Capt. Geo. NEELD, General Agent.
Office, No. 92 WATER STREET, Spang, Chalfant & Co.'s Warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.
Will insure against all kinds of fire and marine risks. A new institution, managed by directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined, by promptness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have attained, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.
DIRECTORS:
Alexander Nimick, James McAuley, Alexander Speer, Wm. Morrison, Charles J. Clarke, William S. Evans, Philip Reymer, Reuben Miller, Jr., Andrew Ackley, David M. Long, John R. McCune, D. Thaw, Joseph Kirkpatrick.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the School Directors of Uniontown, Pa., (at the Office of the Secretary, James H. Springer,) until 12 o'clock M., of MARCH 12TH, 1868, for the erection of a SCHOOL HOUSE, 65x90 feet and three stories high, for the accommodation of the Public Schools of said Borough. Plans and Specifications of the building can be seen at the Office of the Secretary. By Order of the Board.
J. H. SPRINGER, Secretary.
February 21st, 1868. eod

Dr. SARGENT'S
BACKACHE PILLS,
Cure Diseases of the Kidneys.
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS,
Cure Diseases of the Bladder.
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS,
Cure Diseases of the Urinary Organs.
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS,
Cure Gravel.
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS,
Are the Great Diuretic of the Age.
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS,
Never Fail to Cure.
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS,
Are indorsed by all who have tried them.
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS,
Are Daily increasing in Popularity.
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS,
Are Sugar-coated and Easy to Take.
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS,
Are sold by Druggists generally,
AT 50 CENTS PER BOX.
eod

MESSINA
ORANGES AND LEMONS.
600 boxes prime Messina Oranges;
200 boxes prime Messina Lemons,
BEST OF THE SEASON,
TO ARRIVE EARLY IN THE WEEK, AND FOR SALE BY
REYMER & BROTHERS,
Nos. 126 and 128 Wood St.

AN IMPORTANT INVENTION,
Cheerfulness, Cleanliness, Comfort.
A NEW STYLE OF
SMOKE CONSUMING GRATES,
FOR FIRE-PLACES OR STOVES.
Having the above advantages, are offered to the public. They are a success as to Simplicity of Construction, Ease of Management, Good Appearance, Economy in Fuel, and give a Brilliant Hot Fire. Economy in Fuel. Make no Dust. No extra Fender is required. Price reasonable. Call and see them. Agents wanted. County or State Rights for sale. Examine one in operation at our Office, Second Floor of No. 89 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. H. MEISSNER.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of Administration upon the estate of MARY HUMES, deceased, late of Tarentum, Allegheny county, Pa., have been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the same will present them, and all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make settlement at once.
M R. D. HUMES, Administrator.

BELOW COST.
BLANKETS AND SKATES.
Fine stock at McABOY, SPANG & CO.'S, 27 Wood street.

TRIMMINGS AND NOTIONS.

JUST RECEIVED,
AT
JOS. HORNE & CO.'S,
THE FINEST ASSORTMENT
OF
GOODS IN OUR LINE,
IN THE CITY.
NOTIONS,
A COMPLETE LINE.
NAIL HEADS,
SHOE LACES,
BUTTONS, in every variety,
SKIRT BRAID,
ALPACA BRAID,
CROCHET AND STAR BRAID,
RIBBONS, all shades,
MILLINERY EDGINGS,
MILLINERY LACES;
FLOWERS,
VELVET RIBBONS,
RUCHES,
FRAMES.
Foreign and Domestic Hosiery.
KID GLOVES, ALEXANDRE'S, ALLEMANDE AND DUCHESS GLOVES, all styles and qualities.
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
HOOP SKIRTS,
THE "BON TON" SKIRT,
FRENCH CORSETS,
STRIPED SKIRTING,
PRINTED SKIRTS,
"BRISTORE" APRON,
MADLLE FAVORS,
PERFECT CORSET.
FRINGES,
GIMPS,
BRAIDS,
BELTINGS,
BEAD TRIMMINGS,
COTTON TRIMMINGS,
ORNAMENTS,
CORDS AND TASSELS.
Ladies' and Gents Furnishing Goods
HANDKERCHIEFS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
Hemmed, Hemstitched, Tucked, Embroidered, Plain and Lace.
EMBROIDERIES,
REAL LACES,
IMITATION LACES,
FLOUNCINGS,
FRILLINGS,
RUFFLINGS,
HAMBURG EDGINGS,
HAMBURG INSERTING,
TIDIES, VAILS.
WHITE GOODS,
IRISH LINENS,
HUCK TOWELS,
COUNTERPANES
CRASH,
PAPER CAMBRICS,
DRILLINGS,
TABLE COVERS,
DAMASK,
SWISS.
SUSPENDERS, UMBRELLAS, SHIRT FRONTS, COTTON BATTING, WADDING, BLIND TRIMMINGS.
AGENTS FOR
BISMARK, METROPOLITAN AND KEYSTONE PAPER COLLAR CO'S.
ALL STYLES
PAPER COLLARS AND CUFFS,
Prices Low as the Lowest.
77 and 79 MARKET ST.

FURNISHING GOODS.
A PERFECT FITTING GLOVE
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
19 FIFTH STREET.
INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR
KID GLOVE DEPARTMENT
Which is now complete with every color and shade. They have just opened 100 DOZEN of the celebrated
A. C. C. (Jouvin) Kid,
Imported especially to our order. Hundreds of our customers can testify to their perfection and elegant quality. The colors were got up from shades of dress material selected and furnished by us, and are
REALLY ELEGANT AND DESIRABLE.
The assortment includes
BLACK, WHITE, DARK COLORS, MEDIUM COLORS AND OPERA OR PARTY COLORS.
SIZES, 5½ TO 8.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
19 FIFTH STREET.

MILLINERY GOODS.
STRAW GOODS, &c.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
BONNETS, HATS, RIBBONS,
MILLINERY GOODS,
FLOWERS, &c.,
OF THE LATEST FALL STYLES, NOW OPEN.
PRICES LARGELY REDUCED.
R. H. PALMER,
WOOD STREET.

DRUGGISTS.
W. H. BRILL & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
PARK & BRILL,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS, have just received a large and complete stock of everything suitable for Druggists, Physicians and Country Dealers. Prescriptions and Recipes filled with the utmost care. Sole Agents for the Shaker Garden Seeds, of which we have a full assortment; also for J. Schoonmaker & Son's strictly Pure White Lead, Fine Colors, Putty, &c., which we can offer in any quantity at lowest prices. No. 77 FEDERAL STREET, third door below Fort Wayne and opposite Western Pennsylvania Depots, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

DRY GOODS.
WE HAVE RECEIVED A FULL STOCK OF
10-4 UTICA SHEETING,
PILLOW MUSLIN,
SHIRTING MUSLIN,
CALICOS,
MARSEILLES AND
HONEY COMB QUILTS.
White, Orr & Co.,
25 FIFTH STREET.

M'ELROY,
DICKSON,
& CO.,
DRY GOODS
JOBBERS.
NO. 51 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

NEW ARRIVAL
AT THE
NEW WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS HOUSE
OF
DUNCAN & HUGUS,
53 and 55 WOOD STREET.
A FULL LINE OF
CASSIMERES,
TWEEDS,
WATERPROOF CLOAKINGS,
LADIES' SACKINGS,
CANTON FLANNELS,
RED, YELLOW AND WHITE FLANNELS,
BLANKETS.
ALL MAKES OF
BARRED COUNTRY FLANNELS,
BROWN AND BLEACHED SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS.
TICKINGS,
PRINTS,
DRESS GOODS,
COTTON BATTING.
NOTIONS, &c.
W. C. DUNCAN,
D. HUGUS.

HATS AND CAPS.
FUR AND WOOL
HATS,
MENS', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S,
ALL QUALITIES AND STYLES.
R. H. PALMER.
OD STREET.

FINANCIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA.
HARRISBURG, December 18, 1867.
NOTICE
TO THE
HOLDERS OF THE
LOANS
OF THE
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
DUE JULY 1s, 1868.
THE FOLLOWING
LOANS,
DUE JULY 1s 1868,
WILL BE REDEEMED WITH INTEREST
TO DATE OF PAYMT ON PRESENTATION A THE
FARMERS' AND MECHANICS'
NATIONAL BANK,
OF
PHILADELPHIA
VIZ:
LOAN OF MARCH 2 1839 DUE JULY 1, 18
LOAN OF JULY 19 1839, DUE JULY 1, 188
Interest on the above Loans will cease on the 1st OF JULY, 1868,
FRANCIS JORDAN,
SECRETARY OF STATE,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
AUDITOR GENERAL,
HENRY H. KEMBLE,
STATE TREASURER,
COMMISSIONERS OF SINKING FUND.

THE HOUSEHOLD TREASURE.
Queen of the Wash Tub.
The best Washing and Cleansing Fluid in the World. *POSITIVELY PRESERVATIVE OF LIFE AND HEALTH*, and a perfect Substitute for Soap, indorsed by home families, and in demand everywhere. It makes clothes purer, whiter, cleaner, and
SAVES HEALTH, LABOR, TIME AND MONEY.
Give it a trial. For sale by Grocers and Druggist. Directions with each bottle. Manufactured by the
HESS MANUFACTURING CO.,
Office, No. 126 WOOD STREET Pittsburgh.

DRY GOODS.
JUST IMPORTED,
And especially adapted to this Market.
VELVET CARPETS,
OF MOST ELEGANT DESIGNS. ENGLISH BODY AND TAPESTRY BRUSSELS; INGRAINS AND HEMPS. THE FINEST ASSORTMENT AND THE LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.
Common Carpets,
25 CENTS A YARD.
OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,
23 FIFTH STREET.
SPRING SALES.
CARPETS
HAVE CERTAINLY REACHED
Bottom Prices.
McCALLUM BROS.,
Offer a Large Assortment of all kinds of CARPETS, &c., at a Reduction from previous Season's Prices, unparalleled since the close of the war.
Oil Cloths,
Of Every Grade, and decidedly the Largest Stock in any House in the City.
McCALLUM BROS.,
51 FIFTH STREET.
REDUCTION
IN
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS,
WINDOW SHADES, &c.,
AT
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.'S,
21 FIFTH STREET.

GROCERIES, &c.
750 DOZ. BROOMS, ASSORTED,
IN STORE AND FOR SALE BY
JAS. CONNOR,
Wholesale Grocer, No. 355 Liberty street.
NEW LAKE HERRING.
800 HALF BBLS. in Store and for sale by
JAS. CONNOR,
No. 355 LIBERTY STREET.
BAKING POWDER.
Just received a fresh supply of Bishoprick's infallible Baking Powder, put up in half and one pound tin boxes; also, 2 cases Borden's Eagle Brand of Condensed Milk and Extract of Beef.
For sale at the Family Grocery of
LEWIS & McCLURE,
346 Liberty street.
GROCERIES
JAPAN TEA,
YOUNG HYSON TEA,
OOLONG TEA,
GUNPOWDER TEA,
IMPERIAL TEA.
100 hhds choice New Orleans Sugar;
200 bbls choice Cuba Molasses;
10 bbls Procter & Gamble's demerara Lard Oil
150 bbls common and choice syrups;
25 bbls Golden Drips;
200 bbls Refined Sugar;
100 packages New Mackerel, 2 and 3 Mackerel.
FOR SALE BY
Wm. Miller,
(LATE MILLER & RICKETSON),
Nos. 221 and 223 Liberty street.
MOET & CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNE,
THE FINEST WINES IMPORTED,
Always on hand and for sale by
WM. MILLER,
(Late Miller & Ricketson), Nos. 221 and 223 Liberty street.
BUTTER.
10 CHEESE BOXES
PRIME ROLL BUTTER,
RECEIVING DAILY BY EXPRESS, AND FOR SALE BY
VAN GORDER & SHEPARD,
360 LIBERTY STREET.
MEANS & COFFIN,
Wholesale Grocers,
COR. OF WOOD AND WATER STS.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A WELL SELECTED
Stock of Groceries,
Bought exclusively for CASH, and to which we invite the attention of Cash Buyers.
NEW ORLEANS
Sugars and Molasses.
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The Daily Commercial

STATE NEWS.

The daily edition of the Erie *Republican* has ceased to exist for the present, but the paper will continue to be published as a weekly. The proprietors promise to resume daily publication, in a smaller form, as soon as business will allow it.

The Jersey Shore (Lycoming county) *Herald* says: It is currently reported in Harrisburg that the Hon. John W. Maynard will be appointed by Governor Geary President Judge of this (new) Judicial District.

Mr. Levan, a member of the night police force of Reading, while assisting another officer Thursday afternoon to secure a vagabond Irishman who, with two others, had been arrested for drunkenness and fighting, and was being conveyed to the lock-up, received from the man a violent kick in the abdomen, from the effects of which he expired at the Mayor's office a short time after the occurrence. Officer Levan was over sixty years of age and leaves a large family.

The Harrisburg *State Guard* of Friday says: Ex-Governor Curtin, during his stay in the city, yesterday, called upon Governor Geary at the Executive Chamber. He was, of course, cordially received, and the two together, with Col. McClure, passed a half hour in friendly conversation.

Cannel coal and new deposits of iron ore have recently been found in Millstone township, Forest county.

The Masonic fraternity of Meadville contemplate building a new temple in that city, three stories in height, with a public hall on the second floor capable of seating one thousand persons.

Three new furnaces are to be built in Danville, during next summer. One will be erected by the Pennsylvania Iron Company, one by the National Iron Company, and one by Grove Brothers.

A fine bed of yellow ochre, said to be superior to the Canada ochre, has recently been discovered near Beringsville, Lehigh county. The bed will be uncovered and developed during the coming spring.

Berks county, according to the return of the Assessors, has now a population of 116,787 whites, and 652 colored. Total, 117,439. This is a gain of nearly 24,000 since the census of 1860 was taken.

William Cowell, Esq., the husband of Miss Anna Cruise, a popular actress, died in Philadelphia on Monday morning, after a lingering illness, his principal disease being rheumatic gout, to which he had long been a martyr. He was born in Ireland. His father was Colonel of the Forty-second (Royal Highland) Regiment of Foot, in the British army, and saw a great deal of service, particularly in Egypt, the Peninsula, and Waterloo. In public recognition of this service he was made a Companion of the Bath. Mr. Cowell received an excellent education and resided at Edinburgh for some years, as a medical student in the University there.

The Johnstown *Tribune* says: Alexander G. Miller, formerly of Johnstown, but late a lumber dealer in Indiana county, has just been detected in a series of extensive forgeries. The First National Bank of Blairsville has been victimized to the amount of $4,000, Lloyd, Huff & Co., Bankers, at Latrobe, to the amount of $5,000, and a gentleman in Fayette county to the amount of $2,000. His fraudulent operations in all are said to have resulted in putting $14,000 in his pocket. He has been discovered last week, and he was arrested on Thursday, but subsequently escaped and is supposed to have gone to Canada. Among other forged paper which he succeeded in negotiating was a joint and individual obligation from Hon. Cyrus L. Pershing, of Johnstown, for $700.

Governor Geary has appointed Sebastian Bush, Esq., of Fayette county, to be superintendent of that part of the Cumberland road which lies in Fayette and Somerset counties.

Messrs. Colgrove and Tillotson are about to establish a cheese factory in Corry, beginning with the milk of from one hundred to three hundred cows.

Clamor Frederick Hagedorn, Esq., for many years Consul in Philadelphia from Bavaria and other German States, died Wednesday, in that city, in the 75th year of his age.

Levi Morris, Esq., an aged gentleman, residing near Rosemont, was instantly killed Wednesday morning, at Haverford College Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, about nine miles out of Philadelphia. Mr. Morris was formerly a member of the well known firm of Morris, Tasker & Morris, but for a number of years past he has not been engaged in active business.

The steam saw mill in Athens township, three miles from Centreville, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night. It was owned by G. Mosier, Esq., of Meadville. Its destruction is a serious loss to the neighborhood, as there is no other saw mill within several miles. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. Loss $8,500; insurance $1,500.

LATE NEWS ITEM.

A boiler exploded Saturday morning in the extensive drug and paint manufactory of Powers & Weightman, at Ninth and Brown streets, Philadelphia, which was succeeded by a fire. Nearly the whole block was destroyed, causing a loss of a quarter million of dollars. The essential oils and paints caused such a hot fire that the firemen could not reduce the flames to subjection, and for a time it was feared by all that the conflagration would spread. Several persons were badly burned by the explosion, but none are believed to have been fatally injured. Fortunately few of the operatives had entered the building at the time of the explosion, or the loss of life would have been fearful. Quite a number of firemen have been injured, and several horses were burned to death. The insurance, principally in city companies, amounts to one hundred thousand dollars.

A company has been formed in London, composed of eminent bankers of Mexico, South America and Europe, to work the valuable silver mines of Humapa and Armada, under the title of the Silver Mining Company of Sonora. Important discoveries of gold has also been made on the banks of the river Coadtlan, in the State of Oajaca, and active preparations were in progress to work them.

The treasure seeking mania has broken out again in California. A "Cocos Island guano and Piroot treasure expedition" has been organized, and parties are endeavoring to get up an expedition to raise a frigate laden with gold and silver ingots, doubloons, &c., sunk on the Peruvian coast nine hundred years ago! A remarkable circumstance connected with this frigate is that it is sunk in only fifteen feet of water.

Horses in Australia are a drug in the market and cannot be got rid of at any price. Two hundred were bought at twenty-eight shillings apiece to feed pigs with, and a company purchased one thousand noble steeds for the purpose of boiling down their carcasses.

A little boy in the West brought in, one cold day, what looked like a round grey ball to him; but which proved to be a ball of little snakes. He placed it in the baby's cradle, and the mother found the reptiles crawling all over the child. She rescued it, however.

An amphibious dog, owned by A. J. Griswold, of Lee, Mass., met his death a few days ago, in diving, as usual, after fish for his dinner. He seized a bull-head, whose horrid horns so tore his mouth and poisoned his blood that he died in great agony. Griswold says that he had recently been offered $1,500 for the dog by a Bostonian.

Some idea of the extent of a great Texas ranch may be gathered from the fact on one last year, 16,000 calves were branded and 100,000 cows were given pasturage. A free hotel is kept on the ranch for the benefit of customers.

No fewer than thirty thousand letters are distributed in the Salt Lake postoffice every week. The Mormons are besieged by their poor relations in Wales and Scandinavia, soliciting news from "New Zion." The newest thing in Salt Lake City is a weekly magazine, by a Mormon publisher.

A fire at Fortress Monroe yesterday morning destroyed two large frame buildings on the wharf. M. R. Swann, agent of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, in whose office the fire originated, was badly burned. No government property was destroyed. Loss covered by insurance.

The Havana agent of the *Herald* telegraphs per cable, under date of the 27th, as follows: I have received confirmation of the news concerning the proposition of Messrs. Kobbe, Lutcing & Co., of Matanzas, to Captain General Lersundi. The offer has been accepted. The interest on the loan is to be at seven per cent., and the repayment of the loan is to take place within twenty years, in annual instalments of one million dollars. General Lersundi presumed that the pledge of the revenues would be sufficient collateral security. Mr. Schroeder deems it proper, and insists on having the sanction of the Madrid government to the whole affair, as many strange events may occur within twenty years. Telegrams have been exchanged between Madrid and Havana, and the government at Madrid are apparently reluctant to the terms demanded by Mr. Schroeder in relation to the security for the loan, still he has the preference over all others who have applied.

CITY MATTERS.

THE curability of Chronic Catarrh is plainly manifested by the certificates of well known persons in another column.

BUTTER SEIZED.—The Market Constables on Saturday seized seventy-eight pounds of butter for being light in weight. The butter was turned over to George Fortune, Esq., to be appropriated to the use of the poor.

PITTSBURGH DIVISION No. 42, S. OF T.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that this efficient and widely known temperance organization has changed their time for meeting from Thursday to Tuesday night. To-morrow (Tuesday) evening the Division will hold its regular meeting at Mozart Hall. A full attendance is desired.

SLIPPERY PAVEMENTS.—The rain and sleet which fell last evening rendered the streets and pavements very slippery, and pedestrians navigated them with difficulty. Our citizens should not neglect to sprinkle their pavements plentifully with ashes this morning.

ARRESTED ON A PROCESS.—A colored man named R. Baldwin, of South Pittsburgh, who was convicted in the Criminal Court some time since of fortune telling, and who has since failed to make his appearance, was arrested on Saturday on a process and committed to the county jail.

REMAINS EXPECTED.—The remains of Alexander Wible, who lost his life in June last, in Louisville, by being suffocated in a well while attempting to rescue a laborer, are expected to arrive from Louisville to-day. Mr. Wible was formerly a resident of Allegheny, and a member of the Friendship Hose Company.

CHANGE OF FIRM.—As will be seen by card elsewhere the firm of Davis & Phillips, brass founders, steam and gas fitters, plumbers, &c., was dissolved on the 31st of December last by limitation, Mr. Davis retiring. Mr. Phillips has associated with him in the business Messrs. Wm. H., Samuel B. and John F. Cluley, three gentlemen well and favorably known to the entire community, and the new firm will conduct the business at the old stand, No. 110 Water street, with the attention and promptitude the establishment has ever been famous for. Mr. John F. Cluley will continue to give his attention to the painting and graining business, in which he excels, his connection with the new firm not interfering in the least with his own well established business. Success to the new firm.

COUNTERFEITER ARRESTED.—During the hearing of Benjamin Brun, some days since, before United States Commissioner Gamble, on a charge of passing counterfeit money, the fact was developed that John Magniss, a resident of Centre county, was engaged in the business, and furnished dealers in this vicinity with large quantities of the trash. An information was lodged against him, and a warrant for his arrest placed in the hands of officer Fowler. The officer started for Centre county, but upon his arrival there learned that Magniss had already been arrested and imprisoned on a similar charge. Magniss is suspected of being the leader of a large number of counterfeiters which has infested Centre and adjoining counties for many years past. He will be removed to this city, and tried at the next term of the United States Court.

Sermons to Young Men.

Last evening the Rev. Prof. S. J. Wilson, D. D., of the Western Theological Seminary, and pastor of the Sixth Presbyterian Church in this city, delivered the first sermon of a series to be given in the First Presbyterian Church at East Liberty. The Rev. President Edwards will give the second discourse next Sunday night. The Rev. S. F. Scovel and Rev. Mr. Noble will follow President Edwards.

Old Folks Concert.

The "Old Folks" Concert which was given last week by the efficient choir of the Sixth Presbyterian Church, is to be repeated next week for the organ fund of the church. The concert will be given either at Masonic or Lafayette Hall, and will be duly announced through the public newspapers. The tickets are fixed at fifty cents each. Reserved seats at seventy-five cents. The sale of seats will take place at Mr. C. C. Mellors, No. 81 Wood street.

The Meat Inspector on Duty.

Mr. Wm. Hosack, who was elected Meat Inspector by the City Councils at their meeting on Tuesday afternoon, has already entered upon the discharge of his duties. On Saturday morning, Mr. Ogden, a member of the Select Council, and who prepared the ordinance creating the office of Meat Inspector, while passing through the Diamond Market, noticed some meat which he thought called for attention, and informed Mr. Hosack of the fact. An investigation was immediately had, which resulted in the seizure of a quantity of beef offered for sale by Andrew Kalthaler & Son. The beef was in a decomposed condition, and unfit to use. Kalthaler was indicted before the grand jury some months since for a similar offense. Mr. Hosack also visited the stand of Mr. Francis Hebling, and took charge of the carcasses of eight sheep which he alleged were putrid. Mr. Hebling publishes a card in which he states the mutton was in good condition, and asserts that he can prove the fact. The matter will be investigated by the proper authorities.

Another Confidence Game.

A German emigrant, on his way from Philadelphia to Alliance, Ohio, was made the victim of a swindle at the Union Depot, on Saturday. While in the cars the German was approached by a very gentlemanly looking man, who entered into conversation with him, and upon learning his destination, stated that he was also going to Alliance. When the train arrived at the Union Depot the man asked the German if he could change him a forty dollar note, and upon receiving a negative answer, said he had a debt of thirty-five dollars to pay before leaving the city, and if the German would loan him that amount for a few minutes he would give him as security the forty dollar note and three twenty dollar gold pieces, which he produced. The German, desiring to accommodate his new acquaintance, handed him thirty-five dollars and received the note and gold pieces as collateral. He waited a short time, but as the man did not return his suspicions became aroused, and upon showing the pledge left with him to a gentleman in the depot, he learned that the gold pieces were spurious, and the bill a store advertisement. Acting upon the suggestions of the bystanders, the German visited the Mayor's office, and laid his case before Mayor Blackmore, but as he was unable to give any clue to the swindler, he of course escaped arrest, and the bill is, large, no doubt searching for another victim.

Attempt to Break Jail.

Michael Scahill, who is in jail awaiting removal to the Western Penitentiary, to which he has been sentenced for six years, for larceny at the fire at Wallace's marble works, made an unsuccessful attempt on Saturday night to escape from that institution. He was incarcerated in a cell with some four others in the upper corridor of the jail. After his sentence on Saturday, he conceived the idea of breaking jail, and after everything had been closed up for the night, he commenced to dig a hole through the wall of the cell next the corridor, expecting when he reached the inside of the jail to get through the skylight, go over the roof and from there descend to the court yard. His operation were heard by the night watchman of the jail, who astonished Scahill by his appearance at the door of the cell shortly after midnight, catching him hard at work digging the wall, with his sleeves rolled up. The implement used by Scahill in digging the wall was a piece of iron, broken from the bedstead in the cell. Scahill was placed in a more secure cell, and a strict watch kept over him.

Yesterday afternoon, about five o'clock, Warden White, upon opening the cell of "Reddy" Hughes, who is in jail awaiting transportation to the other side of the river, having been jointly indicted and convicted with Scahill for larceny, discovered Hughes busily engaged in completing the manufacture of a rope, made out of bed clothing. The rope, which was about ten feet long, was made very strong, with a loop at each end. Upon being questioned, Hughes said he intended to hang himself with the rope, as he preferred death to serving three years in the penitentiary. The jail authorities, however, think that Hughes intended to break from the cell, and then tie himself down to the court yard by means of the rope. The Warden took possession of the rope and took the necessary precaution to prevent Hughes's escape before his removal to the penitentiary.

County Convention To-Day.

The Republican delegate elections on Saturday passed off very quietly, there being but few contests. In many of the districts the voters met, organized and selected delegates, and adjourned, there being no opposition to warrant keeping the polls open the allotted time. In a majority of those districts where the question was broached, the delegates were instructed to vote in Convention to-day for the Crawford county system of making nominations. The delegates elected Saturday will meet in Convention at the Court House this morning, at ten o'clock. Following is a list of the delegates so far as they could be ascertained:

First Ward, Pittsburgh—Thomas Rees and George W. Coffin.

Second Ward, Pittsburgh—John A. Floyd and Thos. H. Phelps.

Third Ward, Pittsburgh—Wm. J. White and Joseph Hastings.

Fourth Ward, Pittsburgh—Joseph S. Brown and John Cassels. Instructed to vote for Crawford county system.

Sixth Ward, First Precinct—David E. Hall and George W. Kemp. Contested by A. M. Brown and Samuel McElhenny.

Sixth Ward, Second Precinct—John Little and Jno. Shore.

Seventh Ward—Hon. Wm. C. McCarthy and Max K. Moorhead.

Eighth Ward—John Flinn and Captain J. R. T. Noble.

Ninth Ward—Wm. Clark and J. E. McKelvy. Instructed to vote for Crawford county system.

Tenth Ward—David Sims and Wm. Simpson.

Lawrenceville, First Ward—Gen. A. L. Pearson and Wm. Hosack.

Lawrenceville, Second Ward—W. C. Brown and Geo. R. Pearson.

Oakland—Wm. Harrison and M. Mawhinney.

Collins, Upper Precinct—John H. Stewart and R. W. Thomas.

Collins, Lower Precint—D. Holmes and Joseph Stanger.

Liberty—George F. Rahauser and W. H. Denniston.

Wilkins—James Swisshelm and Wm. A. Shaw. Instructed against Crawford county system.

Fourth Ward, Allegheny, First Precinct—W. S. Purviance and W. B. Rodgers. Instructed to vote for Crawford county system.

Birmingham, First Precinct—Wm. M. Hartzell and Henry Middlefield. Instructed to vote for Crawford county system.

Birmingham, Second Precinct—E. G. Krehan and Wm. Barr. Instructed to vote for Crawford county system.

Temperanceville—Wm. Hershberger and N. Ballentine.

Mount Washington—David B. Ferguson.

Jail Calendar—Prisoners Awaiting Trial.

The March term of the Criminal Court commences this morning. The number of cases on the docket for trial is quite large. The number of prisoners in the county jail awaiting trial at the present term of Court is seventy-two, and the number of charges against them ninety-five. The following are the names of the prisoners, and the offences with which they are charged:

FELONIOUS ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—George Curtis, Joseph Fisher, T. A. Patterson, John Thompson, John Mooney, Martin Brawdy—6.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Green Campbell—1.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Henry Widner, Theodore Schmitt, Jacob Bisel, James Barrett, Henry Thebille—5.

BURGLARY.—James O'Donnell, John Birdsall, Edward Dawson, Stephen Conway, Hugh Connelly, Daniel McGary, John Ferguson—7.

LARCENY.—Wm. McElroy, Wm. Orr, Adam Eckert, J. W. McFetridge, Joseph Beck, Wm. Beck, Daniel Mattis, Ann Herr, Eliza Spencer, John Kearney, Benjamin Johnston, Michael Finnerty, John Rowan (two charges), Charles Fury (three charges), Margaret Stafford, Chas. Wilson, Mary Hammett (two charges), John Brown, John McGowan, Thomas Morraty, James Lee, Mary A. Moore, James O'Donnell, John Birdsall, Edward Dawson, Stephen Conway, Hugh Connelly, Daniel McGary, John Ferguson, Barbara Milbany, Wm. White (three charges)—37.

MISDEMEANOR—William McElroy, William Saville—2.

RAPE—Henry Widner—1.

RIOT—Edward Torley, Wm. Darragh, Henry Carless, John Harper, Joseph Fisher—5.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.—Edward Mintz, Wm. Darragh, Henry Carless, John H. Young, John Harper, Peter Finnegin—6.

FALSE PRETENSES—Henry Hall, (2 charges), Thomas Linsmore, James L. King—4.

PERJURY—Wm. L. Taft—1.

FRAUD—Abraham Cohen (2 charges)—2.

LARCENY BY BAILEE—Abraham Cohen—1.

ASSAULT—Wm. Goldcorn—1.

WIFE DESERTION—Robert Preston, James McNeal—2.

FORNICATION AND BASTARDY—Robert Blose —1.

FORGERY—C. Jordon (2 charges)—2.

CONTEMPT OF COURT—John Stewart—1.

ILLEGAL LIQUOR SELLING—John Lynch—1.

ASSAULT—Wm. Goldcorn—1.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS—Matthew Maness—1.

SURETY OF THE PEACE—Ellen Mills, John Bell, Barbara Milbany, Hester Moss, George Applegate—5.

ATTEMPTED LARCENY—George Curtiss, T. A Patterson—2.

KEEPING BAWDY HOUSE—Kezin Evans, Mary Achu, C. Fisher—3.

Missionary Anniversary at Liberty Street M. E. Church.

The annual missionary anniversary of the Liberty Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. Wm. H. Locke, pastor, was held yesterday at the church, corner of Liberty and Hay streets. The anniversary sermon in the morning was delivered by Rev. L. F. Morgan, D.D., pastor of Christ M. E. Church,

In the afternoon the regular anniversary exercises of the Sabbath School connected with the church was held. The church was filled by the children, accompanied by their parents. The services were conducted by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Locke, assisted by W. H. Kincaid. Interesting addresses to the children were delivered by Rev. S. M. Hickman, pastor of South Common M. E. Church, Allegheny, and J. W. F. White, Esq. The addresses were interspersed with singing by the children of the "Opening Lay," "It is well with the Righteous," "Missionary Hymn," "Shall we gather at the River." At the conclusion of these exercises, contributions to the Missionary Fund were reported by the respective classes, as follows: Class No. 1, Miss Sutch, teacher, $17 82; class No. 2, Miss Hershberger, $26 00; class No. 4, John Price, $26 00; Eliza Green's class, $29 00; J. B. Busfield's class, $20 00; Mary Irving's class, $28 83; class No. 11, Joseph Johns, $11 00; class No. 12, Samuel Hay, $12 50; class No. 13, Mrs. Carter, $12 04; class No. 15, $5 87; Class No. 18, $15 10; class No. 21, Miss Pritchard, $25 00; class No. 22, $25 00; Miss M. B. Sutch's class, $22 00; class No. 26, M. E. Johnston, $6 10; class No. 28, Amelia Grier, $40 00; class No. 32, Wm. J. Jackson, $150 00; class No. 33, Joseph Shallenberger, $20 00; class No. 34, Joseph Hall, $90 00; infant class, Miss Carter, $29 35. Total contributions from the Sabbath School, $632 92. The following persons were made life members of the Parents' Missionary Society by virtue of the contributions of twenty dollars each: Mollie Mitchell, Mary E. Cunningham, John Brice, Maggie Singer, Robt. Hemmingrag, Lizzie Bunton, Joseph Johns, Jr., Charles Shoemaker, James Bunton, Annie Glesner, Sadie Cunningham, Lizzie Case, Sim'l S. Arnold, Matilda Grebe, Lizzie Case, Sim'l Clifford Sampson, L. M. Lee, T. A. Miller, M. B. Lee, Eli Hobbs, J. M. Arnold, Mattie Long, F. Kramer Hazelton, Maggie E. Locke, J. H. A. Clow, Minnie S. Jagnow, Robert Bagley, W. S. Flinn, Allen N. Flinn, James S. Arnold, Emma A. Kaufman, Mrs. Mary Grier, Ed. H. Kramer, Fannie Owstore, J. W. F. White. The pastor, Rev. W. H. Locke, was made a Life Director from the same Society by virtue of contributions from members of the congregation aggregating one hundred and fifty dollars. The doxology was then sung, and the school dismissed with benediction by Rev. Dr. Morgan.

In the evening, a delightful address was by Rev. S. H. Nesbit, D.D., editor of the *Christian Advocate*. The total contributions to the Missionary Fund during the day amounted to about twelve hundred dollars.

Trinity (P. E.) Church Choir.

Yesterday, the many admirers and friends of the Trinity (P. E.) Church Choir listened to their fine music for the last time, as the choir has dissolved its organization. Professor E. A. Matson, the able conductor and organist, has lately accepted the charge of the music of one of the largest and most influential parishes in New York, and intends to leave for that city during the present week. He is one of the best musicians we have had in this city for many years, and his departure is missed on our musical men and musical circles. Of the thirty voices in the Trinity Choir one year ago, but few now remain. Some are now singing in New York, Boston, Cleveland, Chicago, and other cities. Those remaining in Pittsburgh have made engagements in several of the different churches here. The Trinity choir has given concerts and the church service in Cleveland, Wheeling, Oil City, Franklin, Butler, Pittsburgh, and elsewhere, receiving golden opinions, making friends everywhere by their universally gentlemanly deportment, as well as their proficiency as vocalists. Mr. Rough'aut, formerly of St. Peters (P. E.) church choir will succeed Professor Matson. We learn that he will introduce a quartette choir at Trinity, and a chorus of thirty or more well disciplined voices. Mr. Houghwaut's reputation is a sufficient guarantee that the new choir we will be efficient and satisfactory, and a worthy substitute for the excellent one which Professor Matson furnished.

Robbed in a House of Ill-Repute.

James Holland, of Guffey's Station, on the Connellsville Railroad, came before Alderman McMasters on Saturday, and made information against Martin Brawdy for felonious assault and battery, and against Mary Achu, C. Fisher and Alice Hall, for keeping a bawdy house. Holland states that on Friday night he went to the house kept by the defendants. After leaving the next morning, he found that he had been robbed of some two hundred dollars, and upon going back to inquire about it, Brawdy, it is alleged, assaulted him with a butcher knife. The accused were all arrested, and committed to jail for trial. The Alderman also committed Holland and a man named Daniel McCune to jail to appear as witnesses in the case.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Mayor Drum, of Allegheny.]

SERIOUS ASSAULT.

Nicholas Knorr appeared at the Allegheny Mayor's office on Saturday, and made information against Christian Brining for aggravated assault and battery. Knorr alleged that at the request of Brining, who is a butcher by occupation, and keeps a meat store on Chestnut street, Allegheny, he called at the defendant's store. Brining stated that he had been informed that the complainant had been telling stories injurious to his character, and demanded what the truth was. Knorr denied the charge, but time to reply, as he alleges, Brining struck him a violent blow on the nose with the handle of a butcher knife, shattering the bone. Several other blows were administered in rapid succession, and serious injuries were inflicted. A warrant for the arrest of the accused was issued.

RAID ON CORNER LOAFERS.

The Allegheny police made a raid on Friday night upon a crowd of loafers at the corner of North avenue and Anna street, Third ward, Allegheny, and succeeded in capturing three of the offenders. They were placed in the lock-up over night, and were discharged on Saturday upon the payment of a fine of two dollars each.

PEACE DISTURBERS ARRESTED.

Four men named Dan Miller, Andrew Smith, John Smiley and Wendell Eberhardt were arrested by the police for raising a disturbance on Ohio street. Eberhardt was fined ten dollars and costs and the other five dollars and costs each.

[Before Alderman Strain.]

A DAY AT BALL.

John Trumbull lodged information for aggravated assault and battery, on Saturday, against one Thomas Smith. A colored man named Josiah Sirus also brought suit for assault and battery against Charles Drummond. Both assaults were committed at a ball given in the Fifth ward, on Friday evening. Trumbull, who was a participant at the ball, states that his wife had gone home for a while, and as she was returning he met her on the stairs by Smith. The colored man, he alleges, struck her a blow in the face, and when his wife's brother interfered Smith struck him a severe blow with a bench. Trumbull then undertook to punish Smith, but was unable to reach Drummond dealt him a severe blow in the face. Warrants for the arrest of the accused have been issued.

A HORSE TRANSACTION.

A. Whittaker made information charging Alexander McMillan with obtaining money under false pretences. McMillan, it appears, sold Whittaker a horse, which, it is alleged, did not prove to be what he represented—hence the action. A warrant was issued.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENSES.

A countryman named Frederick Schuchman, a German, entered suit on Saturday against a man named A. S. Robinson, for false pretenses. It is alleged that on the 20th inst., the prosecutor, who is a farmer, came to the city with produce for sale, and found it difficult to sell. He encountered Robinson, and the latter agreed to take the articles offered for $26. The bargain completed, the defendant gave a check on the Second National Bank for the amount. It being Washington's birthday, the banks were closed, and the prosecutor went home with his check. He did not come to the city again until Monday, when he went with the paper to the bank and presented it. He was alarmed at being told that the man whose name was signed to the check had no money in the bank, and had had none for a long time. He had one time deposited $200 there for a very short time, but had placed none there since. Accordingly the suit had been entered and a warrant was issued. Information was made, and a warrant was issued.

CROSS-SUITS.

Wm. F. Opp lodged complaint against George Applegate and J. Johnson, for surety of the peace. Applegate and they threatened to whip him. Applegate was arrested, when he entered a cross-suit against Opp for the same offense. Applegate was committed to jail to answer in default of five hundred dollars bail. The other two have not yet been arrested.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Miss Eliza Newton, a handsome and sprightly comedienne, will commence an engagement at the Opera House this evening. Two new and attractive plays are announced, in both of which Miss Newton will personate the principal characters. She is one of the most talented comediennes on the American stage, and as this is her first appearance here we bespeak for her a cordial reception.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Richings Opera Troupe, great favorites with our opera goers, will commence a brief season at the Academy of Music to-morrow night, when Flotow's much-admired work "Martha," will be given in English.

MASONIC HALL.—Crowded audiences for eleven nights attest the popularity of Logrenia, the conjuror, and the satisfaction of the public with Mr. Sherman's admirable manner of conducting his business, as well as the performance of all the accomplished agent, Harry Tyndale, promised. Logrenia has concluded to remain five nights longer, commencing with to-morrow night, the hall having been previously engaged for this evening for a lecture.

Inspection of Meat.

PITTSBURGH, February 29, 1868.

To the Public: In justice to Mr. Francis Hebling, I would state that he was not seized by me February 29th, was not "black with decay," as erroneously stated by the evening press, but was in my opinion too lean and poor for consumption. WM. HOSACK, Meat Inspector.

Chronic Catarrh Curable.

R. T. KECK, Esq., of Clarion county, Pa., suffered fifteen years with chronic catarrh of the head, which reduced him in weight thirty pounds. Under Dr. Aborn's treatment he has been thoroughly cured, and has gained thirty-three pounds, which is three pounds heavier than he had ever weighed before.

DR. R. R. BROWN, of Troy, Jefferson county, Pa., had the pleasure of witnessing the remarkable cure effected in the case of Mr. Keck by his professional brother, Dr. E. S. Aborn.

HON. M. C. BEEBE, late member of the House of Representatives, resident of Pleasantville, Pa., gives publicity to the fact that Dr. Aborn has cured his son of a severe attack of Catarrh which had become so serious as to bring him near to the grave.

DR. P. D. BERG, who lost the sense of smell from the effect of Catarrh, acknowledges his cure is due to the skill of Dr. Aborn.

ESQUIRE A. B. STEVENSON, magistrate at Birmingham, certifies that Dr. Aborn has cured him of Chronic Catarrh and Bronchitis.

DR. A. FALCONER, of Lawrenceville, Pa., who has practiced medicine for upwards of forty years, was afflicted with Catarrh of the Head which affected his lungs so seriously that he thought it almost impossible for him to have held another week, when he sought the aid of Dr. Aborn, No. 134 Smithfield street, in July last. Immediately after placing himself under the treatment of Dr. Aborn he began to improve so rapidly that within six weeks he was quite restored to the health and vigor of his youthful days.

DR. ABORN can be consulted personally, or by letter, upon all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Head, Throat and organs of the chest. Medical and surgical rooms 134 Smithfield street.

Residence at Auction.

This (Monday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, at the Masonic Hall Auction Rooms, 55 and 57 Fifth street, will be sold that valuable property of Captain Gordon's, situate at Fairview Station, Western Pennsylvania Railroad, one-half mile above Hoben. See auction advertisement of Smithson, Vanhook & McClellan.

Brewery at Auction.

Tuesday morning March 3d, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises, the lease of that commodious Ale Brewery, No. 110 First street, together with entire machinery, fixtures, engine and boiler, nine hundred empty barrels, horses, wagons, &c., will be sold in such parts as may purchasers desire, without reserve. See auction advertisement of Smithson, Vanhook & McClelland.

Invigorate the Nerve Fluid,

And you relieve yourself at once from all such diseases as Neuralgia, Nerveache, and others of a nervous tendency. The *standard* remedy is DR. TURNER'S TIC-DOULOUREUX OR UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL, which accomplishes this end, and no otherwise. Use it. Principal depot 120 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON, MASS. PRICE, $1 00 per package; by mail, two postage stamps extra.

MCCLARRAN & MCKENNAN, Druggist, 85 Market st., corner Diamond, near Fifth st. eod.

Eye, Ear, Throat and Lung Diseases,

And chronic Catarrh of the head, successfully treated by Dr. Aborn, 134 Smithfield street. His books by mail on receipt of fifty cents.

Continued Success.

Dr. Aborn continues to treat diseases with remarkable success at his rooms, 134 Smithfield street.

Frank Miller's Leather Preservative,

For Boots and Shoes, and his Harness Oil for Harness, is worth all its cost. Sold wholesale and retail at J. D. Thompson's Brush and Notion Store, No. 340 Liberty street. mths

THE Best and Original Tonic of Iron, Phosphorus and Calisaya, known as Caswell, Mack & Co.'s Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark. Invaluable restorer of color to the blood, the Phosphorus renews waste of the nerve tissue, and the Calisaya gives a natural healthful tone to the digestive organs, thereby curing dyspepsia in its various forms, Wakefulness, General Debility, and Depression of Spirits. Manufactured only by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. Sold by all druggists. M*

BE SURE and call for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," having the *fac-simile* of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

WHAT MAKES YOUR HAIR SO BEAUTIFUL? Mrs. S. A. Allen's Improved (new style) Hair Restorer or Dressing, (*in one bottle*). Price One Dollar. Every druggist sells it. WFM

BE SURE and call for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," having the *fac-simile* of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. m-w-f

A Few Words to the Ladies.

Many ladies, particularly mothers nursing, complain of a tired, listless feeling, or complete exhaustion, on arising in the morning. On the wife and mother devolves the responsibility of regulating the duties of the household. Her cares are numerous, and the mental as well as physical powers are frequently called into requisition. She often finds her slightest occupation a weary task and existence a burden, while at the same time she has no regular disease. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, if resorted to at this period, will prove an unfailing remedy for this annoying lassitude. The effects of this potent agent are soon seen in the rosy cheek and elastic step of the head of the family, as with restored health and renewed spirits she takes her accustomed place in the family circle. If this friend in need be regularly used, those depressing symptoms will never be complained of, and not only would lassitude not be experienced, but many diseases following its advent be avoided. As a MEDICAL AGENT it has no equal, while its pleasing flavor and healthful effects have made it a general favorite. It is free from all properties calculated to impair the system, and its operations are at once mild, soothing and efficient. All who have used the Bitters ATTEST ITS VIRTUES and commend it to use.

Similia Similibus Curantur.

FEVER AND AGUE! CHILL FEVER!!
DUMB AGUE!!!

It is not a very difficult thing to break the ague—that is, for a time to scatter it over the system, with Quinine, Arsenic, or similar poisons. But a vegetable medicine which not only breaks the fits, but eradicates from the system, is a remedy worth having. Such is HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC AGUE PILLS—a harmless sugar pill; *it cures the disease*, breaks up the fits, and leaves the system, and even prevents where persons have been exposed. Children, infants and the most feeble may take it with impunity. The most inveterate cases are radically cured by it. Price 50 cents per box.

FAMILY CASES

Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions . . . $10 00

Smaller FAMILY and TRAVELING cases with 20 to 28 vials from . . . $5 to $8

They are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC

Homeopathic Medicine Company,
Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

Dr. Humphreys is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

MARRIED:

PALMER—STOKES—In Philadelphia, on Thursday evening, February 27th, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Jas. G. Shinn, SAMUEL PALMER, Esq., of Pittsburgh, and MARY M. STOKES, daughter of Uriah M. Stokes, Esq., of Philadelphia.

DIED:

PARK—On Saturday, February 29th, at 10 o'clock, LYDIA J. PARK, infant daughter of Joseph and Sarah A. Park, aged seven months and three weeks.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of its parents, No. 30 Strawberry alley, Allegheny city, THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock.

LYSLE—On Saturday morning, February 29th, at 6 o'clock, MARVIE, daughter of George and Margaret Lysle, in the twenty-seventh year of her age.

The funeral will take place THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 76 Washington street, Allegheny.

HAMS AND DRIED BEEF.

New Sugar Cured Hams;
New Sugar Cured Dried Beef;
New Sugar Cured Shoulders and Sides,

Just out of Smoke and for sale by

F. SELLERS & CO.

F. SELLERS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
EXTRA NO. 1 AND 2 LARD OIL,
COR. WAYNE AND PENN STREETS.

CONVERSION OF 7-30'S.

We are now prepared to convert the Second and Third Series of
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
INTO THE
New 1867 5-20 Gold Coupon Bonds.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
Dealers in Government Securities,
COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Bankers,
AND DEALERS IN
Government Securities,
Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Streets,
BUY AND SELL ALL ISSUES OF
U. S. BONDS,
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES AND GOLD.
SEVEN-THIRTIES
Converted into 5-20 Bonds at Market Rates.
IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, February 29, 1868.

It is remarked that the speech of Senator Sherman, on Thursday, in the United States Senate, in favor of his measure to fund the national debt, has exercised a very unfavorable influence on government securities. His arguments are specious and at variance with the common sense of commercial honesty. The position of such a course of policy is thus illustrated:

A man has given you his note for a thousand dollars, and finds it, owing to the hard times, a little difficult to pay. He professes to be an honest man, and says he would very much like to pay you the whole, principal and interest. You reply that the debt is not urgent, and that if he will make any sort of equitable provision for the liquidation of it gradually, or at a fixed time, you will be satisfied. You do not want your money at all: you merely want to be assured that the interest will be promptly paid, and the principal regarded as a safe